LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,408—NEW SERIES: BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 17, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. PESHAWUR ..	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th July
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th „
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris .	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th „
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— MALWA........	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon. at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
PEKIN	3300	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES...........	4100	750	W. B. Andrews..	11th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do...... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
„	..II do.	do. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
„	..II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent,

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p. nl.	About
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	29th July.
GALATEA........	J. D. Allison	3,500	700	12th Aug.
ISCHIA............	——	3,500	700	26th „

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1880.

FRENCH LINE. CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

STEAM FROM MAURITIUS TO BOMBAY.

THE CLAN LINE Steamers will run regularly once a month from Mauritius to Bombay, commencing with the "Clan Campbell," leaving Mauritius in August.

For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer. without charge for Commission.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 6, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Ld.

BONUS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

THE Quinquennial Valuation of the Company's policies as at 31st December, 1881, has been made, and from the Actuary's report it will be seen that the available surplus in the Life Fund amounts to £25,085 18s. 10d.

This surplus will be disposed of as follows :—

By setting aside £4,905 6s. 4d. as a Reserve Fund, in accordance with Clause 131 of the Articles of Association.

By dividing the remaining £20,180. 12s. 6d., in accordance with Clause 129 of the Articles of Association, in the proportion of 4-5ths to Policy-holders and 1-5th to Shareholders. The Policy-holders' proportion, amounting to £16,144. 10s., will suffice to make Reversionary Bonus Additions to all Participating Policies and all Positive Notes on lapsed Participating Policies in existence on 31st December, 1881, of 11s. per £100 to the sum assured for each year during which the said Policies or Positive Notes shall have been in force. The Shareholders' proportion of £4,036. 2s. 6d. will suffice, with the addition of £150. 7s. 6d. taken from the balance standing to credit of Profit and Loss Account, to pay a 6 per cent. dividend upon the Share Capital of the Company.

BONUS CERTIFICATES FOR INDIA ARE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ON OR ABOUT THE 31st JULY, 1882.

A. B. ANTRAM,

Manager in India.

104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—MEMON HUSSON MEYA RAHIMTOOLA having agreed to SELL his one-fourth share in the PROPERTY described at foot hereof, all persons having any interest or claim whatever in or to such share are hereby requested to give written notice thereof to the undersigned Attorney to the purchaser at his office, 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise they will be deemed to have waived all such interest or claim, if any, and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 11th of July, 1882.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of hilly land, containing by admeasurement 20,900 square yards or thereabouts (with the messuages standing thereon), situate on the western side of and fronting Breach Candy-road, outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in the island of Bombay, and known by the name of Wittoba Canojee's Hill, and bearing pension and tax No. 301 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded on the north and west by hilly land belonging to Goolbai, widow of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Gamadia, on the east by the said Breach Candy-road, and on the south by hilly land partly belonging to Mr. Juggonnath Narayen and partly to the said Goolbai, and which now describing land and premises were formerly in the possession of Luxmibai, widow of Vassoodev Vithojee, and her tenants, and afterwards of Bhimjee Purshotam and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Memon Husson Meya Rahimtoolla and Memon Joosub Ismail, Joosub Rahimtoolla and Ismail Hajee Issac and their tenants.

MORESHWAR LUCHMANJEE,

Purchaser's Attorney.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT

Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ;
PARIS, 1878 ;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

Cash Prices.

"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes...Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes.................................. 1 0
"Exelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100 .... 2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

TAMARIND COUGH B[redacted]

IS an excellent remedy in [redacted] COUGHS, WHOOPING C[redacted] NESS, and affords very great [redacted] Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLO[redacted]
FAMILY AND DISPENSING [redacted]
RAMPART-ROW[redacted]

FOR SA[redacted]

1—REVENUE ENE[redacted]

BY

W. WEDDERBURN[redacted]

PRICE EIGHT A[redacted]

May be had at this office and[redacted]

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S [redacted]

SUPERIOR to any im[redacted] Guaranteed fresh, pure, an[redacted] our personal superintendence. [redacted] should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars...... [redacted]

D. S. KEMP &[redacted]
SASSOON HOUSE, BO[redacted]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

JAPANNED TIN.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

Outside Measures.

No.						Rs.
No. 1	13 by 9 by 8½ Inches	..	..	..	Rs.	24
„ 2	14½ by 10 by 10 „	..	..	..	„	27
„ 3	16 by 11½ by 11 „	..	..	..	„	32
„ 4	18 by 13 by 13 „	..	..	..	„	38
„ 5	20 by 15 by 15 „	..	..	..	„	42
„ 6	23½ by 17½ by 16 „	..	..	..	„	54

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
BOMBAY : Meadow-street. POONA : East-street.

S. S. DRYBURGH ABBEY FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. No claims of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's countersignature.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & CO.,
Agents, S. S. Dryburgh Abbey.

MR. ASHBURNER being about to retire from the service is anxious to find employment for the following servants. Most of them have been in his service for many years, and he can strongly recommend them all as thoroughly good, honest, and respectable servants. Cook, Butler, 2nd Butler, Aya, an accomplished ladies Maid and trustworthy Nurse, speaks English, 2 Hamals, Massal, Dhobi, 4 Ghorawallas, 1 Nalbund, rides fairly, a light weight, Coachman, Dirzi, Cowkeeper, Sweeper (a woman).

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ALLEGHANY, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners s.s. Alleghany.

Bombay, 17th July, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS and Mr. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th July, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF 20,000 lbs. PRESERVED MEAT.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on MONDAY, the 17th July, 1882, at 1 p. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. in Treasury Receipt.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF WARM CLOTHING.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., 2½ per cent. in Treasury Receipt.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1882

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (Sixty) for fully paid-up share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., at the Company's office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 24th inst. both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., Agents.

Fort No. 2, Church Lane, Bombay, 15th July, 1882.

FOR SALE,

AT the Presidency P. W. Workshops, Madras, the undermentioned MACHINERY, &c., the property of Government. The articles may be seen on application to the undersigned on any working day between 11 a. m. and 5 p.m.

1-40 H. P. High Pressure Horizontal Engine, by T. M. Tennant & Co., Leith, in working order with fly wheel 16 ft. diar. and pump attached.

2 Cornish flue boilers 24′ long, 6′ diar., 3′-6″ inner flue, in working order with all fittings.

Steam-pipe 101½ feet covered with wooden lagging, 2 spur wheels 6′-7″ and 3′.

1 Saw Mill with 63 saws, by Thomas Robinson and Son Rochdale, in working order, will take logs up to 2½′ square

75 Granite stones 2½′ by 1½′ by 1′ deep.

11½′ shafting, 5½″ diar., and 3 plummer blocks with brass bearings.

10′ „ 4″ „ 2 „
41′ „ 3½″ „ }10 „
51′ „ 3½″ „ „
109′ „ 3½″ „ 14 „

2 Lathes Foot 6′ incomplete.
1 Machine Iron Planing.
2 „ Punching and shearing, small.
1 „ Morticing, small.
1 „ Tapping.
2 Fan Blowers.
1 Tripod and monkey for breaking guns.

W. C. BADDELEY, Lieut. R. E.,
General Superintendent P. W. Workshops.

P. W. Workshops, Madras, 11th July, 1882.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

IS unique for imparting a sense of refinement and comfort in the Toilet formerly unknown.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars ....Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' WINES.

THE following carefully selected Wines are guaranteed as of excellent quality, and are specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents.

PORT.

Kinloch's Double Diamond ... Quarts, Doz. Rs. 30
„ „ „ ... Pints, „ „ 16

SHERRY.

Kemp's Dry Cadiz ... Quarts, Doz. Rs. 24

CLARET.

J. J. Bordes' Chateau Lafite ... Quarts, Doz. Rs. 30
Do. Chateau Bellegrave ... Quarts, Doz. Rs. 50

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FI[redacted]ST TURKISH [redacted]AROMATIQUE.

	per 1,000	per 100
No. [redacted]	Rs. 34......	Rs. 3 8
[redacted]	30......	„ 3 4
[redacted]	28......	„ 3 0
[redacted]	24......	„ 2 8

[redacted]URKISH, [redacted]ND AGREEABLE.

	per 1,000	per 100
[redacted] ...	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
[redacted]N ...	„ 20...	„ 2 4
[redacted]UX ...	„ 18...	„ 2 0
[redacted]YDIA ...	„ 18...	„ 2 0
NYMPH ...	„ 15...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

	per 1,000	per 100
No. 10 CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20........	Rs 2 4
„ 11 ASSOCIATE ...	„ 18.......	„ 2 0
„ 12 CONSTANTIA..	„ 15.......	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

	per 1,000	per 100
No. 13 WALKYR......	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14 ZULEIKA.......	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY,
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

[redacted]*Note.*—The superlative superiority of the above [redacted]garettes to any imported Brands is simply due [redacted] the delicious FRESHNESS which distinguishes [redacted]m, and which is their greatest charm.

[redacted]*ustrated Price-list forwarded on application.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.

Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.

Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cups.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.

Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings.

Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.

Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Wh stles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON PPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case ..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „ .. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „ .. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE we CEASE to be AGENTS for the Indian Zoedone Co., Ld.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1882.

THE SALE of the 11 PLOTS of Government land at Colaba near the Wodehouse Bridge is POSTPONED till further notice.

H. E. JACOMB,
Collector.

Bombay, 15th July, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB DANCE, which was POSTPONED from WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, WILL TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant.

H. GILL,
Honorary Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Just unpacked, some splendid specimens of perfection in Sewing Machinery. Come and see them.—H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are fitted in every style suited to the taste or requirements of purchasers, and can be used by Hand or Treadle at will, while it embodies all the latest improvements and is so simple that a child can work it.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Bay Waler HORSE, 15-2, sound and quiet. Apply to SCOTT & Co.

WANTED, for a Merchant's Office, a HINDOO CLERK, quick at figures. Apply to "Q.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Gray Arab HORSE, 14-3, with good serviceable Dog-cart and Harness nearly new. Apply A. B. DUGGAN, G. I. P. Building.

FOR SALE, Field Service Kit specially manufactured by Thomas White, of Aldershot. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

RS. 500, handsome BAY Persian, 14-1¾, rising 7, quiet and sound, stands fire (not quite up to owners weight). Apply Major WILSON, Nasik.

JUST received, a few travelling Bath-Tubs, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, 2 sizes, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 each.—J. NEUBERG.

P. DESOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road near Girgaum Portuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a BANDMASTER a situation, can furnish good references. Apply with terms to "P. M.," care of Roman Catholic Chaplain, Sudder Bazaar, Sholapoor.

NEW ARRIVAL of goods for PRESENTATION.—LADIES' COMPANION WORK-BOXES, LADIES' BELT, Straw Fans, Glass and China Wares, at moderate prices.—BARTON & Co., Church-gate-street.

OLEOGRAPHS and PHOTOGRAPHS.—A large variety of all kind for sale for a few days only, at Room 8, Esplanade Hotel; also some fine Japanese and Chinese Photographs, coloured and plain, suitable for Albums or Framing.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE SOIREE (in aid of Funds)—Readings, Music, and Address by the Revd. T. GREIG, THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 8-15 p.m. (Bombay time) in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Apollo-bunder. Admission eight annas. Pay at the doors.

JUST unpacked ladies' Straw Hat, shapes 50 sorts, Bonnet Ornaments, Flowers, Feathers, Corsets of latest styles, Bridal Wreaths, Frillings and Dress Goods in great varieties. Inspection solicited. MOTEE JUGJEEVUN, opposite Goculdass Hospital, Bombay, and East Street, Poona.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAIJNATH TEA JEYAICH MIXTURE, Rs. 1-2 per lb. TRY IT.—PEARSE, sole agent 22, Apollo-street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

SICK NURSING MADE EASY.
NURSES' CLINICAL REGISTER.

IN order to nurse serious cases of acute disease to a successful termination a good method is of the greatest importance. The REGISTER, a page to a day, shows at a glance the physical phenomena, food, stimulants, and medicines for each hour of the day and night. The chart for each day of the week is printed in separate colour and the night hours are tinted dark. Prices bound : 14, Re. 1 ; 28, Rs. 2 ; 49, Rs. 3-4. The MANAGER, LIVERPOOL PRESS, Allahabad.

(Allrights Reserved.)

ARECA-NUT TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient preparation made from the fresh Betel-nut, combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice. It cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Sold in pots at Re. 1 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

ASBESTOS ROOFING.

THIS is to certify that during the 39th Exhibition of the American Institute, a roll of 200 feet of H. W. JOHN'S Patent ASBESTOS ROOFING was laid on the floor of the main passage, and was constantly subjected to the wear of being walked upon by thousands of people for an average of twelve hours per day for two months, and at the close of the Exhibition DID NOT SHOW THE SLIGHTEST SIGNS OF WEAR.

C. S. CASWELL,
Superintendent 4th Dept., Chemistry and Mineralogy.

PRICE RS. 13 PER 100 SQUARE FEET.

WARDEN & CO.,
Agent for H. W. John's Manufacturing Co., New York,
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST received a Bran new English-built "Erdody" Cart, suitable for a Horse 15 hands, by Windover of Long Acre. Price, Rs. 650.

A light 4-seated Barouche with a pair of well matched silver grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. Price, Rs. 2,000 for the Turnout.

A handsome Chestnut Australian Riding Horse, 16 hands, up to any weight, suitable for a Charger. Thoroughly broken into saddle.

Just received new sets of double and single plated Harnesses per s. s. "Lady Dalhousie."

BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 4, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 20th July, 1882, at 3-30 p. m. (Bombay time) for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the half year ending 28th February, 1882, and audited Balance Sheet for the same period.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire in accordance with clause 86 of the articles of association.
3. To fix the number of Directors in accordance with clause 80 of the articles of association.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To elect an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
6. To confirm the appointment of W. M. Tennent, Esq., and Currim Mahomed Sullimon, Esq., as Directors in the place of J. Dickson, Esq., and J. G. Russell, Esq., resigned.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. L. WEBER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1882.

NOTICES.

SPARE INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.—2 Saxhorns, 3 valves, at Rs. 80 each or Rs. 155 the pair. 1 Bombardon (round), 3 valves, at Rs. 125. The above are new, have never been used and are complete with cases. 5 E flat chromatic attachments at Rs. 16 each. 2 B flat chromatic attachments at Rs. 14 each. Apply BAND PRESIDENT, 23rd N. L. I. Ahmedabad.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that CERTIFICATES for the NEW SHARES in the above Company will be handed to shareholders in exchange for deposit receipts on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, July 13, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the late Mrs. Crawford's "My Cashmere Chutney," "Travancore Chutney," and "Royal Union Sauce" is ONLY to be had of

Miss FANNY FERNANDEZ, care of Mrs. W. H. Stanley Crawford, No. 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

CAUTION.—Please note that EACH BOTTLE is SEALED with the late Mrs. Crawford's initials, A. C. C.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 14th July, 1882.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

THE OFFICES of the above company have been REMOVED from No. 33, Elphinston Circle, to No. 7, HUMMUM STREET.

K. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 11th July 1882.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 gallons SULPHURIC ETHER. Specific gravity should not exceed ·725.

Tenders will be opened on the 20th July at noon.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

NOTICE.

A LIST of ARTICLES REQUIRED for the use of the MADRAS ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT during the year 1883-84, and which are usually obtained from England, can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, who is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of suitable articles of a similar nature of local manufacture or indigenous origin. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July, 1882, page 786.

S. CHAMIER, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Ordnance.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material :—

1. Lawn-tennis Bats (curved or straight) Rs. 2-8 each
2. Racquet do. „ 3-0 each
3. Badminton do. (gent.'s or ladies') „ 1-0 each
4. Lawn-tennis and Badminton nets, Rs. 5 and Re. 1-8 respectively.
5. Shuttle cocks, Rs. 3 and 4 per dozen.
6. Riding and Walking Canes, silver-mounted, Re. 1-8 each.

Fancy bats with Monograms, made to order. Also just received per s. s. Indus Jefferies' best Lawn-tennis and Racquet gear. Prices on application. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

COFFEE AND CINCHONA ESTATE TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

CUSROO ESTATE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 42,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

NOTICE.

SURGEON-GENERAL ALEXANDER WRIGHT (deceased), PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon [illegible] the estate of the said ALEXANDER WR[illegible] Surgeon-General, late of Bombay, East In[illegible] wards residing at Hollycot Lasswade, in [illegible] Midlothian in Scotland, deceased, who die[illegible] aforesaid, on the 22nd day of November, 18[illegible] of Administration of whose property and cre[illegible] extract, last Will and Testament, and the Tes[illegible] menteer annexed) were granted on the 30th [illegible] 1882, applicable to the Bombay Presidency, [illegible] Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLE[illegible] BUCHANAN FORBES, Esquire, sole proprietor of the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Limited, until MARGARET OSWALD WRIGHT, widow, the relict and sole Executrix of the said deceased, should obtain Probate granted to her, are required within one month from the date hereof to send to the said Administrator at his office in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Margaret Oswald Wright, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1882.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetch[illegible] and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week in[illegible]ards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging [illegible] from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting t[illegible] coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the [illegible] Tavoy. Such grants will [illegible] Deputy Commissioner of the "Burma Land and R[illegible] be made in accordance with rules sanctioned the[illegible]venue Act, 1876," and with the India in [illegible]nder by the Governor-General of [illegible] Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burma.

The 5th April, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

IN the shape of regular business there has been nothing whatever passing to-day. The news that two steamers had been actually stopped in the Canal exercised more effect in mercantile circles than any intelligence previously received, bringing home as it did to everyone the critical nature of the situation; and anxiety was, moreover, increased by rumours afloat from time to time of mishaps to mail-steamers and so forth. These were soon proved to be unfounded, but the possibility was so evident that it could not fail to leave a most anxious feeling until the receipt of further news; and the tardiness of Government in not dispatching a strong force to guard the Canal some time ago has been freely talked about. The anxiety is greatly aggravated, moreover, by the want of information as to the position of steamers overdue or about due at both ends of the Canal. Either Reuter or the Eastern Telegraph Company might have been expected to wire the names of steamers as they arrived at Suez or Port Said, and whether they had entered or left the Canal. Events follow each other so rapidly that opinions are of little use, as the whole aspect of things may be changed before they see the light. It is worthy of notice, however, that notwithstanding no further move has been made towards the engagement of tonnage, a firm belief prevails here in the certainty of an expedition from this side. It is felt that irrespective of other reasons the safety of the Canal renders it little short of a necessity, and all people likely to be concerned are acting on that assumption, Commissariat contractors and holders of steamer tonnage alike.

The length of time which elapses in the receipt of commercial telegrams just now renders them of much less value than they otherwise are in a general way. Political advices are always a day ahead at least, and it is impossible, therefore, to note the exact effect of events as they take place. This morning we received Reuter's London telegrams of Thursday, and after the close of business yesterday's messages have come through. Notwithstanding an improvement in the position of the Bank of England, the rate of discount in both 3 and 6 months' sight bills has advanced to 2½ per cent. This has had no effect on Consols or French Rentes, which still remain at 99¾ and 114¾ respectively. Singularly enough, though, Bar Silver, which on Thursday was still quoted at 51⅝d., advanced yesterday to ⅞, whilst on both days Indian Securities have given way materially, the Sterling Loan by ⅛, Four per cent. rupee paper by ¾, and Fours-and-a-half by ⅜ per cent. on the two days. Indian Exchange Bank shares remain unchanged.

In the general produce markets Rapeseed is firm and partially 6d. dearer; Linseed unchanged. Wheat in London on Thursday was quoted 3d. to 1s. per quarter higher, and in Liverpool yesterday No. 2 Bombay was advanced 3d. per cental to 9s. Coffee is unchanged, Cocoanut-oil partially 2s. 6d. per ton higher. Copper is quoted 10s. per ton higher for Wallaroo, £1 for Braziers.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester on Thursday were reported quiet but steady, yesterday slightly easier, no doubt owing to the reported stoppage of the Canal. For the same reason probably the Liverpool Cotton market on Thursday closed with supplies freely offered, and a decline of 1-16d. in Americans; whilst yesterday the market was quiet at unchanged prices on the spot, but a decline of 1-32d. for Americans to arrive. In New York the decline has been quite as distinct, ready Mid-Uplands on Thursday having declined from 13 cents to 12 15-16 and yesterday to 12⅞, whilst October shipment dropped from 11·94 to 11·88, and yesterday to 11·85 cents per lb. The decline, however, is not likely to be more than permanent, as it will be seen from our usual weekly statistics as subjoined that the figures are becoming more in favour of higher prices every day. During the past week the total visible supply has decreased by 140,000 bales, making it now 277,000 bales behind the same time last year, while the Liverpool stock has at the same time been diminished by 14,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Week's Receipts	7,000	19,000	10,000
,, Exports to U. K.	8,000	27,000	22,000
,, to Continent	14,000	5,000	6,000
Receipts since 1st Sept	4,552,000	5,662,400	4,875,100
to U. K.	2,219,700	2,641,600	2,451,000
[redacted]	1,218,100	1,698,200	1,274,900
[redacted]	231,000	315,000	231,000

tton for all Europe compari- [redacted] operations in quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. [redacted]	
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 7 29-32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8 1-16d.	
Credits 3	..1s. 8 7-32d.	..

Documents and Francs no quotation. On Calcutta we quote demand at 1-32 premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, all things considered, has been wonderfully firm. Fours opened at Rs. 100⅛, but afterwards recovered to Rs. 100¼, at which there were buyers. Fours-and-a-half are quite nominal at Rs. 107½.

In SHARES transactions are limited. The market is very steady at generally previous prices, but there are few operations passing, and Egyptian affairs so far appear to exercise no visible effect.

COTTON has been quite a blank to-day. We have not heard of a single transaction for export, and prices are nominally unaltered.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull at nominally unchanged prices, but no buyers.

FREIGHTS are in the same unsettled position as ever. One more steamer is reported to have been taken up by Government, the Peishwa, and numerous others are being held off the market. In the meantime, there are no engagements being made for ordinary shipment.

PIECE-GOODS are firm at hardening rates for goods on the spot and on the sides of the Suez. In some classes, particularly the finer descriptions, an advance of one anna per piece has taken place.

METALS are all firm and advancing.

In COALS we have not heard of any fresh business, for the simple reason that there are no sellers. Prices, however, are higher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Scottish Tar, 1,033 tons, Captain J. Crosby, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE ship Blairgowrie, 1,550 tons, Captain S. Dark, sailed on the 14th instant for Calcutta, with a cargo of 42,502 Indian maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Cochmor, Mr. Ramchunder, and 19 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Peshawar, 2,131 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Sydney, &c., brought the following cargo:—From Sydney.—432 cakes copper. From Melbourne.—6 boxes gold, and 70 cases wine. From Shanghai.—3 boxes gold, 20 chests tea, 3 cases silk piecegoods, and 31 bales silk. From Hongkong.—2 boxes gold leaves, 3 boxes specie, 1 box jewellery, 50 chests tea, 51 cases silk piecegoods, 642 packages silk, 2 boxes silverware, and 7 packages sundries. From Singapore.—328 slabs tin. From Penang.—80 slabstin. From Colombo.—2 boxes gold, 495 casks cocoanut oil, 9 casks beer, 12 packages goods, and 198 packages coffee.

THE Anchor Line steamer Armenia, 2,218 tons Captain Geo. Read, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Glasgow (14th June), via Liverpool, &c. with the following passengers:—Captain Fallon, Lieut. Haldane, Mr. Kenworthy, Mr. Donohue, and Mrs. Gatt and friend, she brought the following cargo:—2,333 packages piecegoods, 5 drums varnish 240 packages paints, and color 210 packages iron sheets 606 bundles iron hoops, 1 package locks, 160 cases soap, 75 cases copper, 80 packages iron sheets, 145 plates iron, 5 casks wire, 2 packages bolts, 200 packages rod iron, 165 casks beer, 44 cases whiskey, 140 cases sewing machines, 82 cases tobacco, 30 drums oil, 100 barrels alun, 12 cases glass, 25 cases brass, 4 kegs nails, 55 cases provisions, 1,479 tons coals, 300 packages red lead, 14 packages chemicals, 94 packages bottles, 75 packages papers, 21 cases umbrellas, 35,000 bricks 6 packages glassware, and 384 cases spirit.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	From
14	Euphrates (s)	Clark	Kurrachee, July 12.
15	Armenia (s)	Read	Glasgow, June 14.
16	Dryburg Abbey(s).	Horton	London, June 15.
	Allegbany (s)	Rea	Liverpool, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Baghadad (s)	Dougherty	Zanzibar.
	Blairgowrie	Dark	Calcutta.

The ship Scottish Tar, Crosby, to Ran oon, obtained her port clearence on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Peshawar, to London, &c.
Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf, &c.
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.
Steamer Catherstone, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July
11 Hannibal ..... New York, March 30.
Garfield ....Howie ......London, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

July 11.—Steamer Engineer and Schooner Caledonia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July
12 Fleetwood ...... Mauritius.
Quetta (s) ...... Calcutta.
13 Calcutta(s)...... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

July
13 Staghound...... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15.

FROM LONDON.

Twilight—80 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Shannon (s)—12 cases soap, Veethuldass Shricurson.
Rosetta (s)—2 cases paper and 1 case stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FORM MARSEILLES.

Shannon (s)—2 cases saffron, A. C. Dady and Co.

FORM NEW YORK.

L. L. Sturge—43,500 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Selkirk—65 bales cotton, Bhimsee P. Nuthoo.

FOR LONDON.

Wave Queen—1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Peshawar (s)—260 bales cotton, 142 bags paper and 22 chests tea, the P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Venetia (s)—100 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR EUROPE.

True Briton—1,700 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BRINDISI.

Venetia (s)—2 bales skins, the P. and O. Co.

FOR HULL.

Crystal (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 5,223 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia (s)—145 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 101 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 82 packages coffee, and 295 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia (s)—200 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 packages cinnamon 39 packages cinchona, 118 packages coffee, and 500 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abana (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, 3,013 cwts rapeseed, 1,999½ cwts castorseed and 615 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 600 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Narondass.
Cochin (s)—8,296½ cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn and 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Java (s)—360 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 54 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—20 bales twists Somechund Mitha; 50 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee sons and Co; 85 bales twist, Jairaybhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Cunningham, Major, Staff, on leave, from Melbourne.
Swann, Lieut., 1st Grenadier, on leave, from Melbourne.
Macquoid, Col., 3rd Infy. H. C., on leave, from Australia.

JULY 15.

Slaughter, Surg., on duty, from Deolalee.
Teed, Capt., Dy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Werge, Capt., 28th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Baroda.
Edge, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Kirkee.
Haldane, Lieut., Connaught Rangers, from leave, from England.
Pogson, Capt., E. Yorkshire, on duty, from Poona.
Hall, Capt., Supt. Mily Prison Dept., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 14.

Slaughter, Surg., on duty to Deolalee.

JULY 15.

Dodd, Col., Staff Corps, from leave to Neemuch.
Cherry, Lieut.-Col., 4th Madras L. C., on leave, to Australia.
Cunningham, Major, Staff, to join to Mhow.
Macquoid, Col., 3rd Infy. H. C., from leave, to Ellichpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 17.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on (Wednesday) next, the 19th instant, at 9 p. m., (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, 14th July, 1882.

The C.-in-C., is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Sind Horse.—Capt. H. R. D. Thomas, S. C. (Offg. 2nd Sqdn. Comdr. 2nd Sind Horse), to officiate as 2nd Sqdn. Comdr.

Lieut. G. B. O'Donnell, Offg. Wing Officer (on probation 3rd Regt. N. L. I.), is attached to the 10th Regt. N. L. I. as a temoprary measure.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. F. G. Pogson, 2nd Battn. Eastyorkshire Regt., is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn. of his Regt. into which he has recently been ted and report his arrival in writing to the Horse Guards travelling at the public para. 189, section X. Transport Re- para. 159, Clause XVIII.

[redacted] India Lieut. rshire e g er s in at pose uni- Com- Battn. ; Major orkshire tn. Rifle Yorkshire itiously at para. 159, RDERS.

Mr. W. R. and Coll., is posted to the sud dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs, on being of his present appointment as Offg. Assist. Ca Magis. of Barrackpore.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Dampier, C. S. reported his departure from India on furlough, on 17th June last.

Mr. J. C. Price, C. S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 28th May last.

Mr. H. A. Coombs, Dist. Supdt. of Police, is posted to Dinagepore, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

The Rev. A. C. Pearson, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is allowed leave for 3 months.

The Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan Chaplain of Dum.-Dum., is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Chaplain of Barrackpore, during the absence on leave, of the Rev. A. C. Pearsn, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIFF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, July 4.

Major Genl. C. R. O. Evans, R. A., who vacates, his appointment on the Brigade Staff, on promotion, is permitted to proceed to England.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Battn. Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. B. J. C. Doran to be Intpr., vice Lieut. Maxwell, appointed a probationer for the S. C. Dated 31st May 1882.

6th N. I.—Major W. Atkins, Wing Comdr. (on furlough,) to be 2nd in Command, substantive, pro tem., vice Handcock, seconded for service on the Staff.

Major C. [illegible] will continue to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on furlough of Major Atkins.

Capt. W. J. A. Birch, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr., substantive, pro tem., vice Atkins, promoted.

14th N. I.—Capt. H. A. Sawyer, Offg. Wing Comdr., to be Wing Comdr., substantive, pro tem., vice Cook, seconded. Dated 6th Aug. 1881.

16th N. I.—Lieut. A. D. Enriquez, Wing Officer, to be Qr.-mr. Dated 1st July 1882.

28th N. I.—Lieut. W. E. Phillips, Wing Officer, to be Qr.-mr., vice Porter, seconded. Dated 1st July 1882.

33rd N. I.—Major C. McD. Skene, Wing Officer 43rd N. I. and Offg. Wing Comdr. 44th N. I., to officiate as 2nd in Command. vice Thompson, officiating as Comdt.

38th N. I.—Major R. O. Vyvyang Wing Officer 40th N. I., to officiate as Wing Comdr. during the absence on furlough of Major A. W Graham, with effect from date of joining.

This cancels the appointment of Major Skene as announced in G. O. C. C. of 2nd March 1882.

36th N. I.—Major R. H. F. Rennick, Offg. Wing Comdr., is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 1st March 1882.

Major H. S. Higginson, R. A., is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Kurrachee, and join E. Batty. 2nd Bgde, into which he has been promoted.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Major.

Majors W. F. Wilson, Scotish Rifles; T. B. B. Savi, and W. Sedgwick Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—

Lieuts.—G. F. Shaw, Leicestership Regt., and R. H. F. Lombe, Norfolk Regt.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for the rank of Lieutenant under sec. 4, para 30 (II), Queen's Regulations:—

Lieuts. H. B. Borradaile, King's Own Borderers; L. N. H, D'Aeth, Royal Scots Fusiliers; G. C. Cawood, S. B. Bright-Smith, A. F. Cowper, and A. W. G. L. Cole, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; G. W. Z. Moss, R. Hardy, and F. A. Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers; and A. S. Rooke, Gloucestershir Regt.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for the rank of Lieut. under sec. 4, para. 32 (7), Queen's Regulations:—

Lieut. J. C. Swete, Essex Regiment.

The following order is confirmed:—

Seaforth Highlanders.—2nd Bttn. order, dated 19th June, appointing Major T. Mackenzie, Presdt. of the Committee of Paymastership., sanctioned in G. O. C. C., dated 16th April, vice Forbes, on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Bttn. Essex Regt.—Capt. P. Edcumbe, to England, for six month from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

7th Ben. Cavy.—Major E. Hay, (Genl. List Cavy.), to remain at Murree, from the 14th June to the 31st Oct. 1882, on medical certificate, under the Rules of 1868, in extension of privilege leave from the 15th April to the 13th June, granted to him as Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr.-Genl., Quetta Dist.

15th Ben. Cavy.—Major G. T. Halliday, to Simla and Mussoorie, from the 8th May to the 8th Sept. 1882, on private affairs.

14th N. I.—Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, (S. C.,) to Mussoorie and Simla, from the 15th July to the 15th Oct. 1882, on private affairs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SMEATON—July 12, at 11, Love Lane, Byculla, the wife J. Smeaton, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOND—July 9, at Simla, the wife of W. J. H. Bond, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

FITZPATRICK—July 12, at Coimbatore, the wife of Surgeon-Major Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.

SMITH—July 12, at Lahore, the wife of Turton Smith, of a daughter.

STODDARD—July 11, at Cuddalore, the wife of J. H. Stoddard, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

WYATT—July 10, at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of the Rev, J. L. Wyatt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPS—FLOOD—July 3, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Agra, by the Very Rev. Father Conrad, O. C., Frederick William Phillips of the Agra Revenue Commissionership, to Earnestine Lilly May, second daughter of John I. Flood, Esq., of the N.-W. P. and Oudh Government Secretariat.

DEATHS.

CARNEGY—July 9, at Oakend, Ootacamund, Iris, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Carnegy, aged 5 months.

HAUGHTON—July 9, at Benares, Henry Lawrence Haughton, 1st Battalion the Worcestershire Regiment, youngest son of Lieutenant-General J. C. Haughton, C. S. I., aged 24 years.

MACDONALD—June 30, at Warora, C. P., J. G. A. Macdonald, son of the late George Macdonald.

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FEBRUARY 15, 188

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1882.

Now that actual hostilities have ceased at Alexandria, we are beginning to perceive the political consequences of Admiral Seymour's exploit. The immediate result, so far as Mr. Gladstone's Ministry is concerned, is the retirement of Mr. John Bright. Mr. Bright's political conscience must have been severely strained, during the past two years, in defending an Irish policy which he had, at a time of "more freedom and less responsibility," denounced with might and main. And that he—a consistent Quaker—should be called upon to justify in Parliament the wrecking of Alexandria was a trial of his complacency from which the right honourable gentleman might excusably shrink. The first question that suggests itself respecting Mr. Bright is whether his retirement is due to the religious scruples of a Quaker, or the political convictions of a Radical. This point is an important one in considering the effect his resignation will have upon the reputation of the Ministry. If Mr. Bright retires simply because his religious opinions prevent his supporting a policy of bombardment, irrespective of its merits, then everybody will respect his feelings, but his withdrawal from the Ministry will not affect the loyalty of Mr. Gladstone's followers. On the other hand, if Mr. Bright has separated himself from his colleagues on political grounds, his resignation would be followed by a defection that would shatter the Administration. Fortunately for Mr. Gladstone, circumstances indicate that the Chancellor of the Duchy retires as a Quaker, and not as a Radical. Had Mr. Bright disagreed with the Cabinet on their Egyptian policy, his resignation would have involved the retirement of Mr. Chamberlain. The two members for Birmingham are indissoluble on political questions, but there is, naturally, no sympathy between them on theological matters. Peace-at-any-price is not by any means a Radical doctrine, though the ascendancy of the Manchester School in English Liberalism of late years has sometimes created that impression. The secession of Mr. Bright at this juncture, if it have any political significance at all, indicates that the Ministry have resolved upon a strong policy in Egypt. Liberals of the Manchester School will stand by them in this matter, because the preponderance of England at Suez and on the Nile has, on commercial grounds, been always a strong point in their foreign policy. Elsewhere we discuss the general political aspects of this question, and it is not necessary here to go beyond the attitude of Mr. Bright. If the retiring Minister follow out the desire he has frequently expressed of late years, he will practically withdraw from public life. Mr. Bright has ceased to be the active political factor he once was, though if he cared to wield his influence once more a considerable section of Mr. Gladstone's majority would soon come to accept his word as law. There are unquestionably a good many Ministerialists who will experience uneasy qualms of conscience in supporting the new departure of the Government. So long as no more influential personage than Sir Wilfred Lawson leads the dissidents, their numbers will be limited, but if Mr. Bright were to go below the gangway, Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet would crumble to pieces. For reasons stated above, we think Mr. Bright will not go into opposition, and the Government policy will receive a fair trial according to its results.

Although the confusion at Alexandria begins to subside, the outlook is far too cloudy for the best-informed to go beyond mere conjecture as to what is to be the ultimate outcome of bombardment. Arabi's Government appears to have been destroyed by Admiral Seymour's shells, and the Khedive is now doing his best to rally round him the fragments of order. It is impossible to place much reliance upon the reports which come from Alexandria respecting Arabi and his army. It would be a very agreeable fact if two-thirds of Arabi's army had deserted, but the incorrectness of other statements throw some doubt upon this one. It is reported, for example, that, before leaving, Arabi gave orders for the destruction of Alexandria and the murder of the Khedive. It is very likely that reports of this character should get about Alexandria, but nothing in Arabi's previous conduct justifies the belief that he would have been guilty of such insanity. It must be said, however, in support of the desertion story that there is increasing evidence that Arabi's army was more or less demoralised by the bombardment. The heavy losses it sustained must have told upon its *morale*, and the hastiness of his flight (which becomes apparent) tends to establish the theory of disorganisation. The loyalty of Arabi's supporters is now put to the test. He is entirely separated from the Khedive, and if he remain in arms he will do so as the rival, and not the Minister, of Tewfik. The very fact that he should have let the Khedive slip out of his hands is, perhaps, the strongest confirmation that his army fled in disorder. Will the colonels throw in their lot with him and fight *à outrance*, or will they gradually slip back to the neighbourhood of the Ras-el-Tin? If the officers have lost their authority, it is more than probable that the troops have bolted. The impressed soldiers will not fight if they can escape to their homes. But a few desparadoes will certainly remain with Arabi, and may form the neucleus of a force which will require Sir Garnet Wolseley to disperse it. A good deal, of course, will depend on the success which attends the Khedive's efforts to restore order. If he is supported by the more reputable among Egyptian politicians, Arabi's following may melt before his eyes. This would be a happy solution of the difficulty, and one for which the Government would have to thank their good luck rather than their political sagacity.

It is perfectly natural that the Ministry should be criticised for not providing the Admiral with a sufficient force to act on land. If Sir Beauchamp Seymour had had a few thousand troops at his disposal, many of the horrors which followed the bombardment might have been averted, and the remains of Arabi's army might have been driven out of the neighbourhood of Alexandria before it had time to rally. It now appears that the ruined city has been effectually occupied by the British. The Khedive is guarded by marines, while blue-jackets have occupied Fort Napoleon and the city gates, with orders to disarm Egyptian soldiers and shoot marauders. If this force be insufficient a thousand extra marines from the Channel Squadron will arrive from Cyprus in a few hours. The invitation to the Powers to co-operate in maintaining order has brought about a curious result. France and Italy hold aloof, while the Germans, the Russians, and the Americans are rendering aid to the British. The attitude of the nationalities is a pretty accurate indication of their feelings towards the action of Mr. Gladstone. Russia and Germany clearly do not disapprove of the British intervention—a contingency which we ventured to forecast some weeks ago. America, though apparently an outsider, must view England's attempt to exclusively control the Suez Canal with peculiar satisfaction, inasmuch as it affords her an excellent argument for insisting on obtaining equally undivided authority over the Isthmus of Panama. France and Italy have been driven into an alliance against England. This is disagreeable, but it was, perhaps, inevitable. If we are to preponderate in Egypt, we must brave the jealousy of the Latin Powers. It is idle to expect their concurrence, and if we are resolved on asserting our supremacy, we must be prepared to accept the consequences. The Ambassadors of the Powers have embodied the resolution of the Conference to invite the Sultan to send troops to Egypt in an Identic Note which has been presented to the Porte. We have already expressed our opinions on this invitation, and we have seen no reason to change them. The Sultan was never likely to become the instrument of the Powers, but after the bombardment of Alexandria that is out of the question. The Sultan will occupy Egypt as a Turkish province, but this the Powers cannot permit. If he were now to send Ottoman troops under what Signor Mancini described as "efficient European control" in order to suppress Arabi Pasha, the latter would inevitably carry out his threat of proclaiming one of the family of the Shereef of Mecca as Kaliph, and so rend asunder the Mussulman world. Would the Sultan hazard such a contingency in order to oblige the European Powers? We hardly think so.

The safety of the Canal is the one unexceptionable item of news to hand. The looting of the Glenlyon was a canard, the Pekin with her thirty-four lakhs of specie and the outward mails has passed safely through, and communication is now uninterrupted. It is a sensible proceeding on the part of the Government to take precautions for protecting the Canal. War vessels are stationed at the entrance, ready to advance at a moment's notice in case of necessity, and gun-boats are authorised to escort vessels passing through. Wild rumours were no doubt current at both ends, and all reports coming from these quarters ought to be received with caution. Captain Read, of the Anchor line, Armenia, states, in an account of his passage published in another column, that he brought Mr. Drew Gay, of the *Daily Telegraph*, through the Canal. It was probably to this gentleman that we are indebted for the alarming dynamite story, a few weeks ago. Mr. Gay is a very enterprising "special," but he has been rather unfortunate in being imposed upon. His most famous achievement was to startle England, five years ago, by telegraphing from Constantinople that Mr. Gladstone was inciting the Greeks to war. After so many alarming "shaves" it is very satisfactory to feel that there need be no more anxiety about the Bedouins, and that even Arabi may hesitate before risking another encounter with the ironclads.

IN all probability the bombardment of Alexandria has sounded the knell of Mr. Gladstone's Government. It is difficult to believe how any other result is possible. There never was a time when party feeling ran stronger than it does at present; and there never was a time when the Premier of the day was more hated by the Opposition than Mr. Gladstone is hated by the Conservatives. Unfortunately, this antipathy is not confined to his political opponents, properly so called. As a matter of course, his coercion policy has alienated and irritated beyond measure all Home Rulers and their sympathisers, and has also materially shaken the loyalty of many extreme Liberals and Radicals. Under these circumstances, the Egyptian imbroglio comes as the last proverbial straw to break the back of an overburdened camel. The position of the Government in this matter has been one of great difficulty and delicacy, laying them open to attack on all sides. The Opposition, of course, say that nothing but gross bungling could have caused us to be in such a dilemma. It is useless for Mr. Gladstone to point out that he only followed the course which was rendered indispensable by the policy of the Conservatives when in office. The English public cannot go back for more than two years to recall exactly where Lord Beaconsfield left Egyptian affairs, and where Mr. Gladstone took them up. All that they remember is that Lord Beaconsfield, with what some consider great political foresight, purchased a large interest in the Suez Canal; that the shares since then have advanced greatly in price that we were up to about two years since much respected in Egypt; that latterly we have had endless trouble, ending in a general massacre in the streets of Alexandria and the bombardment of the forts by the British fleet. Now, as regards the latter, there can be no doubt whatever that opinion amongst Liberals will be much divided. Some of them look on Arabi Pasha as an honest enthusiast of the Garibaldi type, whose laudable object is to make his country freer than it has been hitherto. Having once taken hold of this idea, they will not listen to any other, and cannot be brought to see that Arabi is a military adventurer intensely hostile to the British, whose influence in Egypt and rule in India he would like to assist in upsetting. Yet this undoubtedly is the view upon which the Government has acted. Whether it be true that Arabi, for some reason or other, has taken an intense dislike to the English and their modes of administering, or aiding to administer, countries such as India and Egypt, there can be no doubt whatever that his ambition is to become the virtual ruler of Egypt. If the Government give credence to the opinion of Europeans who have been living in Egypt, they may well fear that if he consolidates his position he will do all in his power to interfere with our route to our Indian dominions. If this view be well founded, of course the Premier and the Government were fully justified in resolving, without any regard to what the Porte may say or do, or Europe combined may say or do, that such a result shall never happen as long as we had a shilling in the treasury or a soldier in our Army. We must await more definite information than is as yet to hand before deciding whether the Government had sufficient grounds for dealing with Arabi as an irreconcilable enemy with whom no measures should be kept. Be this as it may, the bombardment of Alexandria, which seems already to have caused dissatisfaction in England, where a section of the Liberals think that the demon Jingo has been resuscitated, will, unless we are much mistaken, have a fatal effect on the Government of Mr. Gladstone. The Lords will probably now be emboldened to throw out the Arrears Bill; and Mr. Gladstone, if he then goes to the country, will find that the British voter is not more to be relied on in 1882 than Lord Beaconsfield found him in 1880.

ALLUDING to the triumphant majority which voted the law of divorce in the French Chamber, a Turkish newspaper, called the *Hakikat* says that "Christians are growing sensible, and we shall soon see them introducing polygamy." But divorce seems to the uninitiated a means of escape from matrimony, rather than a step in the direction of a plurality of wives. That the Chamber is wise in restoring the law of divorce to their Code, whence it was expunged at the Restoration, is true enough. For one reason of the growing aversion of the French to marriage is the fact that the bond is indissoluble in law, however it may be dissolved in fact by untoward events of a certain kind. We lately drew attention to the alarming decrease in French *natalité*, which, if things go on as at present, will leave France at the end of fifty years with as little relative stength or influence in the world as Portugal or Bavaria has now. The stupidity of the French marriage laws are largely answerable for the distaste for domesticity which is working the slow ruin of the race. Obstacles are accumulated at every step in the way of marriage in France, and once married all liberty of action is practically at an end. A man must not do this and must not do that; he is no longer free to dispose of his property as he thinks best; either his wife or his children have liens upon it and upon him which to an Englishman would be insupportable. And if the wife bolts with somebody else, she may get three months' imprisonment, but she remains his wife to the end of the chapter all the same. There has been a growing tendency to avoid all these complications by the simple process of not getting married at all. That is what comes of drawing the holy bonds of wedlock a little too tight. The restoration of the right of divorce, if it be accompanied with proper safeguards, is a step in the right direction; but if it be not followed up by other steps equally necessary, it will not do much towards reviving the cult of the family in France. Obstacles to marriage should be swept clean off the face of the Code; and the vexatious trammels which have made the institution a source of worry at every turn, should disappear at the same time. The French novelist might mourn the loss of his one theme, on which he plays so many interesting and exciting variations, but France would gain by the multiplication of her homes, and of the children in those homes.

NEITHER the Government nor the Bombay Municipality have acted upon the sensible maxim, "first catch your hare," before deciding how they will light the University clock. For years and years Bombay has been waiting to see the clock arrive, but it has not arrived yet, and what is more, neither Professor Peterson, the Registrar of the University, nor Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, is able to form the faintest notion when it will come, or even where it now is, or whether it is in existence at all. The Municipal Commissioner believes that it is somewhere in the Suez Canal, possibly a prey to Arab marauders. We doubt if it be so near. The Government and the Corporation have, however, resolved upon an act of faith, and just as if the clock were in Bombay or even within a couple of thousand miles of it, they have agreed to light it up by electricity at a cost of Rs. 160 a month, each of the contracting parties contributing half that amount. The clock, so lighted, will, no doubt, be a grand feature in Bombay by night in, say, another ten years or so. But it is just possible that by that time electricity may be superseded by some more dazzling light, just as electricity is now putting out gas. And then the whole matter will have to be reconsidered. Such is the inconvenience of precipitation.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SUEZ.

MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS AND NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS

THE following items of news from Suez, dated July 15, have been received in Bombay:—

On the 13th three Europeans were dragged from the train and murdered at the Tantah station which is at no great distance from Suez.

It is reported that the safe of the Public Debt Office at Alexandria has been broken into, and the cash stolen. A similar act occurred at the Post-office, where sums of money, valuables, etc., deposited for remittance, were seized.

This morning fresh provisions for Canal employés and refugees staying at Terreplein (the spit of land at the entrance to the Canal at Suez) were stopped by the soldiers on the line between Suez town and the dock, contrary to the Governor's orders.

The European employés of Government have refused to continue working in the town, as the natives make a point of insulting them.

It is said that Arabi Pasha is at Kafre Dawar (the first station from Alexandria, on the Mahmoudieh Canal, about 18 or 20 miles distant). This is considered to be the best strategic position in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

A FURTHER message, dated the 16th instant, states:—It is reported that on the 15th all the Christians, including Copts, were murdered at Tantah by the Egyptians, who were afterwards attacked by the Bedouins.

An engine-driver, a Frenchman, who has been long in the service, reached Suez last night. He states that on the 13th he was dragged from his engine at Tantah, severely beaten and stabbed, but was rescued by the station master, who locked him up in a coalshed for safety until he could get away.

A MESSAGE from Port Said, 14th July, says:—A large number of Egyptian troops are concentrated at Ghemil, about five miles from Port Said. The town is quiet.

All is quiet in Suez.

THE OUTCOMING MAILS.

THE Superintendent of the P. and O. Co. received the following telegram yesterday from the company's agent at Suez:—

The Pekin arrived at Suez at 5 p.m., and left for Bombay at 6 p.m., on Saturday (42 hours late).

The Bokhara remains at Port Said to bring on the next Brindisi mail.

We understand that the Pekin, being a fast steamer, is expected to make up for lost time, and be here at her appointed date, the 25th July.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE SITUATION AT PORT SAID.

THE commander of the steamer Armenia, which arrived here from Liverpool, *via* the Suez Canal, on Saturday, sends us the following regarding the state of affairs along the Canal:—

I arrived at Port Said on July 1, and found that European interests were protected there by one English gun-boat, one French, and two Italian; one Turkish man-of-war was anchored in the harbour. The feeling there appeared to be one of anxiety, though business affairs were going on as if no danger were impending. Though naturally anxious, the European inhabitants exhibited no trace of panic or alarm; they were no doubt taught a lesson by the evident want of organisation displayed by the Europeans at Alexandria, and had formed a force to resist to the last in case of a rising of the Arabs. They were at the same time cautious in their dealings with the native population, so as not to give any pretext for an outbreak. I had information from good authority that thirty Europeans were stationed in a café in the centre of the town armed with rifles and revolvers ready on the first intimation of a rising to aid in repelling any attack, and assist, as far as such a small force could, their compatriots; further, all Europeans were to collect at the "Grand Square" with whatever arms they could muster. I was also informed that they had been threatened that their buildings would be set on fire, to which they were determined to retaliate by setting fire to the Arab village in fifteen different places.

About 10,000 Arabs were collected at Damietta, a town about thirty miles from Port Said. The gathering of such a large number is not without a definite purpose, and the general impression is that they will swoop down and sack Port Said; if such an event should take place the only safe step for the Europeans will be to seek refuge in the various ships in the harbour.

The water-supply of Port Said being brought along the Canal from Ismailia is another element of danger, for in the event of the pipes being cut the supply would be completely stopped, and as there is no condensing apparatus, the condition of the people would be miserable indeed; their only source of supply would be the vessels in the harbour, which could condense sufficient with economy. Three boats filled with stones had been lying in the Canal for several weeks, and no one seemed to know for what they were intended; but the reasonable surmise is that they are meant to be sunk, so as to effectually block the passage. There is also a current report that a quantity of dynamite is placed in the banks of the Canal in such a position that on explosion both the banks and the bed of the Canal would be undermined, so as to take several weeks before the Canal would be again navigable.

Mr. Gay, the war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, was with me from Port Said to Suez. He had just come from Alexandria and Cairo, and said there were only two Europeans in Cairo, who were determined, with a courage which cannot be too highly praised, to remain there; but it is to be feared that they will be massacred in a week or so unless Arabi Pasha should have them locked up out of harm's way, which under the circumstances is an event which would be the best for them.

The Europeans at Suez are in a great state of alarm, and their number being so small, their best course will be to take refuge in some of the ships lying there in the event of a rising of the Arabs.

GEO. READ,
Commander Anchor Line, s. s. Armenia.

ON the 22nd June a correspondent wired to a London paper:—From Ismailia comes news of great alarm in consequence of a gathering of Bedouins on the unguarded bank of the Suez Canal. They have approached quite close to the town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As everything connected with matters in Egypt is now interesting, I would venture to inquire if anyone knows what arrangements have been made for working the Suez Canal.

When I passed through it some months ago, I noticed that it seemed necessary to employ a small army of men under European supervision to mend the banks and work the huge dredgers used in preventing the bed of the Canal from silting up with the sand that is daily blown into it. Also it appeared to me that communication was kept up between the stations placed at intervals along the banks of the Canal, in order to warn ships coming in opposite directions when to stop, and when to haul into a siding to let another vessel pass. I presume these communications were made by telegram.

In the present state of Egypt, and seeing that it is stated that all Europeans have left the country, I cannot help wondering whether the absence of the men who worked the Canal and kept it in order is not a more serious source of alarm and danger than even the temporary stoppage of the thoroughfare by the acts of Bedouin Arabs.

The Europeans who kept the signal stations will hardly care to remain in their isolated homesteads unprotected from the attacks of wandering marauders, and if they leave their stations and the European overseers and engineers desert their posts, may not Nature in a few weeks effect what months of labour will hardly repair even if peace is restored or the confidence of workers is restored by the presence of our troops?

I think this is a question of sufficient public importance to be raised. Briefly, I would put it thus: Is the conduct of Canal works progressing as usual? If not, Nature may possibly do more injury to the Canal than man.

I would remind your readers also that the buoys that mark the deep water passage through the Canal, and especially through the Bitter Lakes, can be easily destroyed, and if they are, navigation is likely to be seriously impeded for a time.

The question of the Cape route for cargo boats seems, therefore, worthy of consideration.

July 15. QUERY.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE departure of the Malda and Bancoora has been again postponed. The Malda leaves on the 21st and the Bancoora on the 22nd or 23rd instant. The depôt was opened on Saturday at the Prince's Dock. It was at first intended to send only a fortnight's supply by the two ships, but another steamer has been chartered and a month's supply will be sent. Arrangements have been made for sending cattle weekly by the P. and O. steamers. A number of dhoolywallahs have been engaged. They are to get two annas a day batta, and are to begin to be trained to-day. A recommendation was made that frozen meat from Australia should be sent to Egypt, but the Government declined to do this.

A TELEGRAM from Simla to a Calcutta [redacted] dated July 12, states:—Several additional cavalry regiments have received orders to themselves in readiness to proceed to Egyp the purpose of patrolling the Canal. The Native Cavalry is named as one of the fir start.

IT is reported from Simla that Deputy Sur General J. J. Clarke, Eastern Frontier Dis has been warned for field service with the I force to Egypt.

IT is intended to send 16 medical men from Bombay Presidency with the expedition to E A base hospital will be formed at Suez, of Dr. Murphy will wholly have charge.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. D. EDGE and Surgeon Robinson, A. M. D., have directed to hand charge, the former of the Station Hospital officers, troops, and families at Kirkee, and the of the Station Hospital, Poona, and procee Bombay for service with forces proceedin Egypt.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. H. HARVEY has over charge of the Station Hospital, Kirkee, come to Bombay for service with the Egy Expedition.

SURGEON PIERSON, attached to the 9th B Cavalry, at Peshawar, has been ordered to himself in readiness for field service.

IT is stated that, in the event of the Conti going to Egypt, free passages to the famil officers will not be accorded, as in all proba the campaign will last only for a short time.

IT is reported that the 3rd Madras Light C has volunteered for service in Egypt. The mandant (Colonel G. A. Arbuthnot) served the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in the D of Shahabad and in Central India with the S Field Division, for which he received the and clasp for Central India.

IN anticipation of the movement of tro Bombay for embarkation to Egypt, orders been issued for the rest camp at Allahabad pitched without delay. Lieutenant Churc North Lancashire Regiment, has been app local Transport Officer.

THE Kurrachee *Civil and Military* says:—On Friday and Saturday mornings l gallant Beluchis underwent an examination those of them that were fit for active

They were in the best and highest of spirits at the idea of going on active service again. A company of the 1st Beluchis is also under orders to proceed with the 2nd Beluchis.

THE *Madras Mail* thinks that "the Indian Government ought weeks ago to have had a force at Aden ready to be pushed on to Suez at short notice."

THE RAILWAY CORPS.—A railway corps for service in Egypt is being organised in India. Each man must be a rifle volunteer, and sign an agreement to serve in Egypt. The East Indian Railway will contribute 150 men, and nearly that number have already volunteered their services. We would recommend the appointment of Mr. Bell as Engineer-in-Chief of the corps. He possesses energy, push, perseverance, and pluck, all qualifications necessary in the person who fills the appointment. Mr. Bell has had considerable experience in railway work; his construction of the Kandahar State Railway and the Empress bridge over the Sutlej at Adamwahan are evidences of his fitness. We would suggest Mr. J. Rickie, of the Northern Punjab State Railway, as Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Broughton, of the East Indian Railway, as Traffic Manager.—*Indian Railway Service Gazette.*

THE *Indian Daily News* writes:—It must be a matter of satisfaction that at this crisis the Lieutenant-Governor has returned to the Presidency. The Government is looking too exclusively to Bombay for everything connected with the sending of a force to Egypt. It ought to distribute the pressure. There is no reason why eight or ten steamers from Calcutta should not now be on their way to Bombay, nor why the Bengal Government, acting under instructions from the Commissary-General at Bombay, should not be sending forward provisions, or preparing vessels for condensing large quantities of water. With Mr. Rivers Thompson at the Presidency, it is to be hoped the Government of India will endeavour to fight with both hands, and turn to account its resources in a way to secure the largest use of them at the least cost. Bengal regiments might be embarked at Calcutta to *rendezvous* at Aden, and shipping might be provided here for the Madras regiments, who might also *rendezvous* at Aden. There is no reason in the world why the whole train should be thrown upon Bombay and thrown upon that city suddenly. The Lieutenant-Governor might remind the Viceroy of his presence at the capital, and remind him also of the powerful aid he is neglecting, when he overlooks the capabilities of Calcutta to do her part in hurrying soldiers to Egypt.

THE MADRAS CONTINGENT.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has, we observe, appointed Col. R. Griffith to command the 4th N. I., vice Hodding on furlough. As Col. Griffith does not appear to have any war service, he will now have an opportunity of winning his spurs.

Lt. Hudson, from the 29th N. I., has been ordered to join the 30th, which was short by one wing officer. This appointment gives the corps its full complement. The 31st M.N.I. is similarly strengthened by the appointment of Major Richmond from the 9th. Major Campbell has hitherto been officiating as second in command in the room of Colonel J. N. Wilson on furlough. Brevet Major Richmond has seen some little service on the Hyderabad Frontier during the mutiny of 1858-59.

The Medical Staff of all these corps has been strengthened. Surgeon Adams will assist Dr. McCarthy in the 4th. Surgeon Evans with Surgeon Wilkins (himself but a junior officer) and Surgeon Damla, Dr. Williamson in the 31st.

The Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, has been directed by the Inspector-General, Ordnance and Magazines, to keep his establishment in full working order from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., in order to expedite the execution of scaling ladders, and other war implements required for the Egyptian expedition.—*Madras Times.*

BANQUET TO THE NEW RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

OUR Secunderabad correspondent writing under date July 14, says:—"Last night (Thursday) the Regent, Sir Salar Jung, gave a banquet in honour of the new Resident, Mr. Jones. The entertainment was to have taken place last week, but there was some delay on the part of the Foreign Office in forwarding the usual *khareeta* notifying the new Resident's appointment, to the Nizam; the banquet had consequently to be postponed for a week. The *khareeta* arrived two or three days ago, and Mr. Jones was received by the young Nizam at a State Durbar which was attended by a good many officers from the cantonments. The second portion of Mr. Jones's official reception and recognition as Resident at the Court of Hyderabad consisted of the banquet given to him last night by the Minister on behalf of H. H.'s Government. Upwards of two hundred invitations were issued, and I am told that every one was accepted. The Minister's entertainments are too alluring to be slighted, and they are by no means of that Barmecidal character which some *tamashas* at which I have assisted assumed. Everything was superb except the weather, and I confess that I have not a sufficiently large stock of adjectives in my vocabulary to describe that. The rain dripped incessantly all day long. It was sufficiently provoking to have made angels weep for very despair at the prospect of the long, gusty, misty, and miry drive from the cantonments to the city. The British subaltern of the present age does not affect conveyances that have hoods and such-like coverings to them: possibly he likes to view nature unobstructed, but freedom of this description has its drawbacks on wet days. Nobody, even should he chance to vie with Wordsworth and all the Lake poets in his admiration of things natural, would care to undertake a six or eight mile drive on a particularly wet evening in an open trap. The consequence was that all conveyances possessing anything bearing the least resemblance to a hood or covering of any kind were at a premium on the day of the banquet. This sudden demand was the cause of the appearance of some very remarkable structures on wheels, quite sufficiently old and quaint to have been used by Noah to take his family for an airing before he retired to the ark. However, we all arrived somehow, and we soon forgot the discomforts which attended the journey in the genial society of those who had preceded us. The Minister, as usual, received his guests at one of the Palace entrances with that pleasant smile which *Vanity Fair's* artist reproduced so cleverly when Sir Salar was in London a few years ago. On entering the Palace, we found ourselves in a large court-yard around the four sides of which are spacious verandahs, and in the centre a small cistern and fountain. The whole of the court-yard was brilliantly illuminated, and the immense mirrors with which the place is decorated, reflected and multiplied the lights tenfold. There is one peculiarity about the place worth notice. The pillars which support the balcony running round the four sides of the court-yard are inlaid with glass of all colours; the ceilings also are covered with sheets of stained glass arranged so curiously that it would exhaust a good many propositions of Euclid to define their forms accurately. The place, which is styled the glass-house, is a curious relic of old Hyderabad days. It was embellished in this style either by Sir Salar Jung's uncle Mooneer-ul-Mulk or his grandfather—I forget which. There is another room near the glass one which is adorned from floor to ceiling with china cups and saucers and plates stuck on to the walls; as may be imagined, this kind of decoration gives the place a most odd appearance—something like the china-shop of the proverb. The Resident arrived soon after half-past seven, and very shortly afterwards the guests trooped towards the banqueting hall; the Minister and Lady Keyes, followed by the Resident and Lady Hugh Gough, leading the way. It was a marvel, considering the shameful manner in which the weather had behaved, to see so many ladies present. I had better not attempt to give you a list, for I should probably commit errors of omission and precedence which might lead to disastrous results. Suffice it to say that their toilettes were as fresh and [redacted] gh there were no such things as ives. The banquet was laid in o reach which we passed through d up and down several flights of accompaniments were the music of and the incessant drip, drip of in into the court-yard below. was a theatrical performance in e Bombay Parsees. The path miana in which the performance vered in with tent flys, and the lerfoot well strewn with straw; so in we went to our amusement oroastrian disciples of the sock us an hour of badly-pronounced bout the loves of some Persian ewitched by a fairy. If she bore o the spindle-shanked and gener- reatures which were attached to s and hauled up and down by e scenes last night, the young st have been eccentric. They ifth of November Guy Fawkes's e of the scenes represented an r something of the kind, and a near me, who took a most in- in the play, but whose stock s limited, was audibly anxious as supposed to be the nether t in his opinion it didn't look loves and woes of the Persian and the fairies hauled up and t time, we proceeded to take a s from Professor Rudolph. It e the fashion for distinguished word worthy to be classed in the Debrett's "companionage") to ia with the object of elucidating he spot stroke and other billiard Professor appears to be as great cue as any of his predecessors; d us some very pretty hand and vening's amusement came to a xhibition of fire-works and the e rain partly spoiled the former, withstanding there was a pretty ht. The guests had re-assembled when a couple of groups of nautch- eir performances to the criticism mbers of the company, who with s and cheroots found no difficulty ry accurate estimate of the merits l Prima Donnas. By one o'clock received his quota of bottles of the Minister; "and so," as the of the second of the Charles's "home to bed."

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TELEGRAMS.

ALEXANDRIA BURNING.

SHOOTING PILLAGERS.

THE KHEDIVE IN THE CITY.

MOVEMENTS OF ARABI.

THE CANAL STILL SAFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(*By Indo-European Telegraph viâ Teheran.*)

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 7-20 P. M.*

Alexandria continues burning; nothing can be done to check the progress of the flames.

The convicts are still pillaging. The marines who have been landed are shooting down the rioters when encountered. There is great confusion.

Arabi's forces have been withdrawn from the suburbs.

The Khedive has gone on shore, and is at present in what remains of the Ras-el-Tin Palace, where he is protected by a body of our Marines. He is exerting himself to re-establish order in the city.

The Gabarrie forts have been occupied. The guns were found to have been destroyed.

Two thousand of the Arab population were killed during the bombardment. A similar number perished in the fighting and confusion subsequently. Some two hundred refugees escaped from the massacre.

A third of the city, including all the European quarter, has been completely destroyed, and the fires raging threaten the destruction of the remainder.

The traffic in the Canal is open.

Further operations for the restoration of order in Egypt are paralysed for want of troops. The Ministry is generally blamed for not providing the necessary force to support Admiral Seymour when ordering the bombardment.

* Two days in transmission.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

THE KHEDIVE AND DERVISCH PASHA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The *Pioneer* has the following:—

The Khedive and Dervisch Pasha are safe on board one of the ironclads. The city is still burning. A force of 600 marines landed from the fleet, paraded the streets, rescued a few survivors, and dispersed several bands of plunderers. The flames hindered the progress of the party.

ALLAHABAD, JULY, 16.

Arabi has fled, and his army is dispersing. The Khedive has summoned Cherif and other leading Pashas with a view to restore order. Five hundred soldiers have remained faithful to the Khedive. The marines are shooting the pillagers. Two miles of houses still burning.

SAFETY OF THE CANAL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

Replying to inquiry addressed to him this morning, the Senior Naval Officer at Suez telegraphs as follows:—Reported obstruction of Canal absolutely false. Navigation perfectly clear.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By London and Teheran.*)

LONDON, JULY 14, EVENING.

The news which had gained currency throughout the London press, that Bedouin Arabs were looting the steamer Glenlyon in the Suez Canal, proves to be utterly false.

It is announced by Lloyds that the Suez Canal traffic is stopped.

In the House of Commons this evening the Secretary of the Admiralty, replying to a question, said that gun-boats had been authorised to escort vessels passing through the Suez Canal.

ARABI PASHA.

It has transpired that Arabi succeeded in effecting his escape during the bombardment by embarking in a boat on the Alexandria Canal.

It is believed that his forces are dispersing.

Latest advices from Alexandria state that no less than two-thirds of Arabi's army have deserted.

EFFORTS TO RESTORE ORDER IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Khedive is now located at the Ras-el-Tin palace, and is guarded by 700 British marines. He has also obtained the support of some Egyptian troops.

His Highness was to-day visited by Mahomed Pasha and other leading men.

Cherif Pasha was summoned to his presence, and promised to use his endeavours in restoring order.

The Royal Marines have occupied the fort Napoleon, which commands the city of Alexandria, which is now an utter ruin in all directions.

The conflagration is still raging.

(*Direct viâ Teheran.*)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 15, 2-35 A.M.

A force of blue-jackets has been landed from the fleet, and now occupy the city gates. They have received orders to disarm Egyptian soldiers and shoot all marauders.

ARABI PASHA AND THE KHEDIVE.

Arabi Pasha, previous to his departure, gave orders for the murder of the Khedive and the looting of Alexandria.

The Khedive made his escape by means of bribery.

The Egyptian losses during the bombardment are computed at several thousand men.

DESPATCH OF A SIEGE TRAIN TO EGYPT.

The Channel Squadron has arrived at Cyprus. The ironclad Minotaur, belonging to the Squadron, has been ordered to Alexandria with a siege train on board.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, it is announced, will command a brigade of Guards.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BRIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 15, MORNING.

Mr. John Bright, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

(*By London and Teheran.*)

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, JULY 16, MORNING.

British war vessels are stationed at the entrance of the Suez Canal, ready to advance at a moment's notice, should the necessity for their doing so arise.

STATE OF ALEXANDRIA.

The conflagration at Alexandria is dying out, and looting has ceased.

DISTURBANCES AT CAIRO.

Rumours are current that disturbances have broken out at Cairo.

DESPATCH OF MARINES.

One thousand more marines have left Malta for Alexandria.

UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

Admiral Seymour having invited the co-operation of the various war vessels at Alexandria in restoring order, the Germans, Americans, and Russians complied and are now assisting. The French and Italian Admirals, however, have refused to disembark any men or render any assistance.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 15.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have presented an Identical Note to the Porte inviting the Sultan to send troops to Egypt.

THE IRISH CRIME REPRESSION ACT.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Seventeen counties in Ireland have been proclaimed under the new Repression of Crime Act.

SIR SALAR JUNG'S SON.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Marquis of Hartington yesterday presented the son of Sir Salar Jung to Her Majesty the Queen at a private audience.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khandalla, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 14.

French mail-steamer Saghalien, from Suez, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Goorkha left Port Said on the afternoon of the 13th inst., outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Goorkha, outward bound, left Suez on the evening of the 14th.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½*
4½ per cent. do.	89½*
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99½*
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¼
Bar Silver	51⅝

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...£11,400,000, Dec. £500,000
Bills Discounted ...£22,600,000, Dec. £4,000,000
Bullion ...£23,700,000, Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is [illegible] per cent.

Arrivals—Clan Ronald and Deerhill.
Departure—Hutton.

* Quotations nominal.

STOCK NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The amount received is 896,000 pieces, value Rs. 1,85,37,500. The amount still to come is 504,000 pieces, value Rs. 1,64,62,500. The notes are being issued rapidly to all treasuries. The Bank of Madras has broken off negotiations in consequence of the Egyptian crisis.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

It rained hard yesterday, rendering the turf heavy, but cleared up before the races commenced. There was some fine racing. The following are the results:—

SERVICE STAKES.—For all horses not winners of Rs. 500 or upwards. R. C.

Terror 1
Ravenswood 2
Maid of Orleans 3
Time, 2 mins. 28 secs.

MYSORE PURSE.—For Maiden Arabs. 1½ mile.

Kusroo 1
Kohinoor 2
Perseverance 3
Time, 3 m. 8 s.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—For all Arabs and Countrybreds. 1 mile:—

Euphrates 1
Reformer 2
Blacklock 3
Time, 1 m. 59½ s.

AGRAM STAKES.—For all horses. 1½ mile.

Queensland 1
Linkboy 2
Despot 3
Time, 3 m. 2¾ s.

Palmerston was a hot favourite, but again disappointed his heavy backers.

PONY RACE.—¾ mile:—

Forget-me-not and White Flag dead heat; Diadem 3. Stakes divided. Time, 1 m. 13 s.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

FRIDAY, NIGHT, JULY 11.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

„ 6 a.m. .. .. 77·9
„ 10 a.m. .. .. 82·4
„ 2 p.m. .. .. 82·0
„ 4 p.m. .. .. 77·1
„ 10 p.m. .. .. 78·6

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

„ 6 a.m. .. .. 79·0
„ 10 a.m. .. .. 80·5
„ 2 p.m. .. .. 81·4
„ 4 p.m. .. .. 80·5

WE publish a supplement this morning containing a report of the Municipal Corporation's proceedings at Friday's meeting, and other local and Indian news, and some items bearing on Egyptian affairs.

DR. HEWLETT, we believe, volunteered for service in Egypt, but he has been appointed to special duty in connection with a committee of inquiry respecting the cause of enteric fever at stations occupied by troops. Dr. Pinkerton will act for him at Kurrachee; and Dr. Blanc will probably succeed Dr. Pinkerton at the European General Hospital.

THE *Englishman* states:—There is no foundation in the rumour that Government are thinking of calling for a loan of four millions.

SOME anxiety is reported to be felt in Calcutta as to the whereabouts and safety of Dr. D. D. Cunningham, Professor of Physiology at the Medical College, and Mr. A. Simson, connected with the firm of Messrs. Schœne, Kilburn and Co., Calcutta. These two gentlemen left India at the beginning of the hot weather with the intention of loitering awhile in Upper Egypt, visiting the second cataracts of the Nile, and so on. It is hoped that they have already left Egypt; otherwise, in the excited state of the country, they may be in considerable danger.

GREAT anxiety for the safety of the Suez Canal was caused in commercial circles in Calcutta by the telegrams from London as early as Monday last, and already the sending of steamers round by the Cape was in contemplation. The steamers Vega and Quetta, which left Calcutta last week, were both prepared to proceed from Colombo direct to London *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope. From Calcutta to London, *viâ* Cape Town, the total distance is, approximately, 11,937 miles. From Calcutta to Colombo 1,370 miles have to be traversed; from Colombo to Cape Town the journey is 4,460 miles; from Cape Town to St. Vincent 3,550; from St. Vincent to London 2,557 miles. Steamers would have to coal at Colombo or Galle, at Cape Town, and at St. Vincent, on their passages. The expenditure of coal would be about 500 tons heavier for a steamer of 3,000 tons burthen proceeding home *viâ* the Cape than were she to go through the Canal; but she would save her Canal dues, say £1,100; whilst the extra expenditure in coals is roughly estimated at £600. The voyage round the Cape, with hard steaming, would occupy six or eight days longer than a passage through the Canal. The distance from Calcutta to London through the Canal is approximately 8,124 miles.

THE homeward mails first affected by the new arrangements, which provide for their passage through the Canal, are those of July 10 from Brindisi and 27th of June from Bombay.

TOWARDS the end of June two Russian ironclads arrived off the Egyptian coast to protect Russian subjects, numbering one family only—an intolerable quantity of sack to a half-penny worth of bread.

THE London Military correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing on June 23, said:—Our Government would make it appear that they are determined to occupy Egypt single-handed rather than have their policy frustrated, but if they do it is pretty well understood that Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain will resign, in which case it will be all up with the Cabinet.

THE *Indian Daily News* continues to remark strongly on the impolicy of the disbandment of several regiments of the Indian Army at this juncture. In its latest issue, it says:—"What is needed just now is the restoration—on the excuse of war having supervened—of the disbanded regiments to the Army. The Government may be content with a condemnation of its want of foresight, or of its obstinacy in a glaringly wrong course; but it should avoid the heavier condemnation attaching to a neglect to learn the plainest and most forcible of lessons. The Army ought to be increased in numbers at once and without delay, and India should stand with her hand upon her sword, ready to defend herself or to assist England."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Allahabad paper suggests that, should the Government require more native troops, owing to the discharge of 7,000 men of the disbanded regiments, a large number of sepoys might be drawn from the armed police of the Punjab, N.-W. Provinces, and Bengal. In the N.-W. Provinces alone, if thirty men were taken from each district-reserve, well drilled and set up as they are, a thousand good men might be got together in a week.

THE bill which the Government will have to pay merely for sending the sepoys of the disbanded regiments to their homes will be a very heavy one. The outlay in the case of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who were broken up at Bareilly, was, it is said, nearly Rs. 10,000.

THE evidence given by two witnesses in the poisoning case reported in another column discloses some facts which are worthy of attention. It would appear that these people were suffering so severely from leprosy that the magistrate considered it necessary to hear the case in a special court where they could be segregated from the general public. Yet in the Dhurrumsalla where these unfortunate persons have found an asylum, an institution which is said to contain about 250 lepers, the management is so lax that the male witness was, by his own admission, permitted to go at large, frequenting liquor-shops, while the woman was for years allowed to live within its walls with her husband, three children, inheriting leprosy, being "the result of this manœuvre."

IT is reported that at last three officers of the Madras Staff Corps have availed themselves of the retirement scheme offered in conjunction with the recent disbandment orders. These are Col. Godfrey, 35th N. I.; Col O. Morgan, 38th; and Col. Stuart, 40th. Cols. Godfrey and Stuart have seen some war service, both having served with the Burmah expedition in 52-53; they were present at the storming of Rangoon, and received the medal with clasp for Pegu. Col. Morgan does not appear to have seen any war service.

THE command of the Agra Brigade has become vacant by the promotion of Colonel C. B. O. Evans, R.A., to Major-General. This command will, it is believed, be eventually filled by Colonel A. N. Murray, R.A., the present Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, in this country. In the meantime Colonel Sir Baker Russel, who commands the 13th Hussars at Muttra, has been appointed to officiate.

Apropos of the appointment of Captain Benson, 17th Lancers, to succeed Major Taylor of the Bedfordshire Regiment in the garrison instruction staff, the *Englishman* remarks that by this vacancy being given to an officer of the British service, the appointments in this department, it would appear, are not to be equally divided between the two services, for even if the Umballa vacancy is filled by a Staff Corps officer there will be four of the British against two of the Indian service.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (the Hon. Mr. Rivers Thompson) returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling on Wednesday last.

MAJOR HOBDAY, in Executive Commissariat charge at Kasauli, fell over a khud on Friday evening, and is reported much hurt.

THE official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports for the week ended on the 12th July states:—Rainfall general throughout the provinces; heaviest in Rohilkund, but lighter in eastern half. Floods in Bareilly. Prospects generally good. Prices steady. General health fairly good. Cholera decreasing. Cattle-disease decreasing in Kumaun.

REFERRING to our remarks upon the severe sentence on the poor native woman who was convicted the other day before Mr. Justice Latham, at the Sessions, of bigamy, the *Bombay Guardian* says:—"The law, in this instance, seems to have lent itself to private malevolence."

THE *Bombay Guardian*:—We note with much regret the telegraphic announcement of the death of General Birdwood, formerly well known in the Bombay Presidency, of late years retired in England. He married the daughter of the Rev. James Taylor, so long identified with the London M. S. Mission in Belgaum. Mr. Herbert M. Birdwood, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Sir Geo. Birdwood are sons of the late General.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner*:—We have bad news to give concerning Father Depelchin, S. J., the Superior of the Jesuit Fathers in the Zambesi Mission. On Easter Sunday, only two days after the valuable life of Father de Wit, S. J., was lost, by his being thrown from his horse and killed on the spot, a very serious accident happened to Father Depelchin. A wagon by which he was travelling broke down and was overturned, and Father Depelchin was thrown violently to the ground, sustaining a compound fracture of the leg. To add to his sufferings, the accident occurred at a distance from all human habitation, and, of course, out of reach of surgical aid.

VERY grave charges having been preferred against the partners of the insolvent firm of Armitage Brothers by the Colombo Manager of the Chartered Mercantile and Madras Banks, the *Ceylon Times* of July 8 states, they are now undergoing investigation before a Justice of the Peace. "Of the nature of these charges we are not informed, but whatever they may be it is right that a thorough investigation of them be made. Rumours of these matters have had a wide circulation in commercial circles at home, exercising a prejudicial influence on our community; and coming at a time when the colony is suffering from the misgivings of capitalists in London, it is the more deeply to be regretted and the more necessary that such charges should, if possible, be disproved."

THE s.s. Stirling Castle, with the first cargo of the new season's China tea, entered the Royal Albert Docks, London, at 4 a. m., June 22, having made the run from Woosung, including all detention, in 20 days, 22 hours, and 15 minutes, which beats the best records hitherto made by more than a week.

THE Chinese Government are surrounded by difficulties. They are uneasy on the subject of Corea, of the French operations in Annam, and of Russian observance of treaty obligations in Central Asia. A Shanghai paper has received information from a reliable source that "the Chinese Government solicited the good offices of the British in regard to the advances of the French in Annam. Some diplomatic transactions have passed between the French and British representatives on the subject; but the result has not been satisfactory. The French are represented as having politely but firmly declined to allow the British or any other foreign Power to interfere with their affairs in Annam; and they have signified their intention of doing what they please in respect to the policy they are carrying out in Cochin-China." With regard to Chinese Central Asian affairs, it is stated that Russia is endeavouring to evade the treaty of last year. One element in the difficulty is believed to be in respect to the overland trade. The trade regulations attached to the treaty prohibit the importation of opium by Russians per overland route into China, and it is said that this anti-opium clause is one of the "bones of contention," for Russia wishes to have it deleted altogether.

AT a "Revolutionary Socialist" meeting held three weeks ago at the Salle Petrelle, in Paris, the Citoyen Digeon made a very violent speech, in the course of which he said, "You are unanimous in desiring a revolution, which will be an energetic revolution. We do not want to anticipate the fatal hour, but we do not want it to surprise us. We must now combine in preparation for battle, and discipline our forces. Until the moment has arrived we shall make demonstrations which will accustom us to manœuvre in great masses. When we are *federes* we shall not allow one of our anniversaries to go by without making demonstrations in thousands, which will determine many waverers to come over to us, and will weaken by fear 'la société bourgeoise.'" The Citoyenne Louise Michel, who followed, approved of the proposition, as it would give them a rallying-point where they could procure arms, which, she added, "are our sole means of action, and through which alone we shall achieve our freedom." This is a promising outlook for "la Société Bourgeoise."

IN last Wednesday's Legislative Council Mr. Ilbert obtained leave to introduce a Bill to confirm and give effect to an award made by the Viceroy regarding certain matters in dispute about land between Sardar Bikrama Sing and the Kupurthala State. The Select Committee's report on the Steam Boilers and Prime Movers (Burmah) Bill was presented. The Council adjourned for three weeks.

THE *Athenæum* says that a literary treasure of singular appositeness has just turned up in the from of a preface, suppressed by the publishers as being too outspoken, written by Thackeray for the second edition of his "Irish Sketch Book." This preface, which forms a long essay on the political situation in Ireland, will shortly be printed in the *Century Magazine*. In it Thackeray strongly supports not merely the disestablishment of the Established Church, which, he says, "will no more grow in Ireland than a palm tree in St. Paul's Churchyard," but even the repeal of the Union.

REGULATIONS are given in General Orders for the instruction of officers and N. C. officers of British cavalry and infantry in the use of the Watkin range-finder.

WHAT is to be said of a Congress of Drunkards? It is gravely announced that a National Inebriate Congress has been held at Arnolds, in the State of Indiana; and that the meeting was attended by twenty thousand drunkards from all parts of the United States.

IT seems very doubtful if the canal which was to be cut between Bordeaux and Narbonne, so as to open up direct communication by water between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, will ever be made. The calculations of those who first conceived the idea of this "patriotic enterprise," as they styled it, were that the canal, 250 miles in length with a minimum depth of 27 feet of water, its 61 locks, and its rise and fall of over a thousand feet, could be made for £22,000,000, exclusive of the sum which would be required for fortifying the two ends of the canal. These proposals were referred to a technical commission, which reported that the cost of the canal would be double the amount estimated by the promoters, and that a further expenditure of £15,000,000 would be necessary for the fortification of the mouths of the canal, bringing the total cost up to £60,000,000. The promoters of the canal insisted that they were right in their original estimate, and the Minister of Public Works, being anxious to have the subject thoroughly examined, sent a circular letter to the Councils-General and the Chambers of Commerce. Their replies were of such a divergent character that no definite conclusion was to be drawn from them, and the Minister has accordingly obtained the signature of the President of the Republic to a decree appointing a fresh commission of thirty-eight members, to which the whole subject is to be referred back for further examination. This commission is composed of senators, deputies, and officials belonging to the principal departments of the State, under the presidency of the Minister of Public Works, and its report on the project is to be ready not later than the end of September.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 13.—The reports to-day are again very defective. The course of the disturbance [illegible] yesterday is doubtful. The barometer has [illegible] Ajmere, and fallen greatly at Jacobabad risen at [illegible] Rajputana. The cyclone probably and in Western [illegible] and Bengal. The disturbance moved towards Mooltan [illegible] Cuttack, where, and ances probably approached [illegible] barometer has fallen also at Vizagapatam, the bar[illegible] island; considerably. The wind increased at Saugor [illegible] at Cuttack it is light S. W. Rain to-day:—Cuttack above 7 inches; Lahore, Sibsagur, Chittagong, and Diamond Island between 1 and 2 inches; Rawalpindi, Dacca, and Akyab between half and 1 inch. Previously Rajkot in two days had over 7 inches; Ahmedabad above 2 inches; Sirsa, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Jaunpore, Mirzapur, Hazaribagh, Dinagepore, Hyderabad, Surat, Bombay, Belgaum, Mercara, and Rangoon 1 to 2 inches; Mussoorie, NainiTal, Gya, Burdwan, Gopalpore Jeypore, Satara, Goa, and Mangalore half to 1 inch.

July 14.—The barometer has risen again in Upper Sind, and slightly so in Central India, Rajputana, and Gujerat; elsewhere, especially in the Punjab, it has shown a downward tendency, and save in the Western Punjab and Rajputana, the pressure is considerably below the normal average throughout Northern India. It is most abnormally low in Bengal, where depression remains in Orissa and Saugor Island. Rain and cloud prevail everywhere, even in Sind, without any appreciable abatement. The monsoon continues stormy at Bombay, though slackening. Rain to-day:—Belgaum over 5 inches; Akyab nearly 5 inches; Dera Ismail Khan 3 inches; Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Saugor Island, Mercara, Cochin, Rangoon, and Diamond Island between 1 and 2 inches; Mooltan, Peshawar, Mussoorie, Calcutta, Indore, Secunderabad, and Mangalore half to 1 inch. Previously Hyderabad (Sind) had over 5 inches; Kurrachee over 4 inches; Abu nearly 4 inches; Satara over two inches; Akola, Amraoti, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Mangalore, Mercara, and Calicut 1 to 2 inches; Mooltan, Murree, Jeypore, Deesa, Poona, Tounghoo, and Rangoon half to 1 inch.

BENGAL.—The total fall of rain during the month of June at Alipur was 9·99 inches, the averrge for the last forty-eight years being 12·08 inches, whilst in Calcutta the rain fall was 9·35 inches. Rain fell on twenty days during the month, the heaviest fall having been 2·52 inches at Alipur on the 12th, and 3·92 inches in Calcutta on the 13th. The hottest day in Calcutta was the 3rd, when the thermometer rose to 100·3°, and the coldest the 2nd, when it fell to 72·8°.—*Englishman.*

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—We have received the following telegram from the Agent South Indian Railway, dated Mayaveram, the 12th instant:—"Owing to extraordinary floods in the river Coleroon, the S. I. Railway is breached a little to the South of Chidambaram station, and communication by rail is interrupted. The mail trains will run as usual between Madras and Chidambran, north of the breach, and between Coleroon and other stations, south of the breach, until further notice." The Agent, South Indian Railway, telegraphs to-day (July 13), from the Coleroon:—"The breach is not so extensive as first reported. Only a small bridge has been swept away and communication will, it is hoped, be restored in a few days." The large bridge at Pykara, on the direct road from Ootacamund to the Wynaad, was destroyed by a great flood on the 7th, and traffic was stopped for three days. Foot passengers are now carried across the river on a raft. Horses and cattle have to swim, and carts have to go round by Sugoor and Tippacadu. The bridge was very old, and it will have to be replaced by an entirely new structure, which will probably take several months to construct.—*Madras Mail.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	45 29	52 19	50 65	53 81
14 Friday	0 6	....	....	....
15 Saturday	0 57	0 60	0 60	0 62
16 Sunday	.....	0 60	0 33	0 46
Total	45 92	53 39	51 58	54 89
Corresponding date last year	42 1	43 31	38 72	41 94

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Saturday, 16th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level	Thermometer in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·577	83·9	NNE	5	0·00
Surat	·634	76·6	W	2	0·43
Bombay	·708	80·5	WSW	21	0·42
Ratnagiri	·790	82·3	WSW Fresh	..	0·55
Karwar	·850	79·0	S Moderate	..	2·77
Mangalore	·908	77·5	Calm	2	3·40
Calicut	...	...			
Cochin	·932	82·6	WSW	2	0·94
Masulipatam	·692	87·8	W	4	0·34
Madras	·785	88·3	WSW	11	0·13
Negapatam	·834	85·4	SW	5	0·00

COL. BARTON AND THE KATTYWAR CHIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 6th instant appeared a rejoinder from your correspondent "X." to my reply in your issue of the 28th ultimo to his original letter, which had appeared in your issue of the 24th idem. In his rejoinder "X." admires the frankness, but deprecates the wisdom, of my reply, in which he considers that I stand "self-condemned" as admitting his statements and denying only "the inevitable conclusion." I am thankful to "X." for his kindness. I content myself by simply requesting the public to compare this rejoinder of his with his own original letter, and to say which of us two stands "self-condemned" in their judgment. It will be remembered that in his original letter he had attempted to justify Col. Barton's objection to my appointment by the Rana of Porebunder as his Karbharee by imputing to me "anti-Government" feelings; and that he tried to prove this imputation of his by stating (1) that I "had once been suspended by Mr. Peile for giving expression to such feelings," and (2) that "Col. Barton has had many occasions to complain of his (my) conduct." In my reply I explained that I was not anti-Government at all; that the suspension cited by "X." as a proof was no proof at all; neither was the only complaint which Col. Barton made against me for such conduct. In his rejoinder to this "X." is kind enough not only to admit that the ground on which I was suspended was a "pretext," but proves it to have been such by stating the fact that none of the numerous others to whom the ground was commonly applicable were in any way touched by Mr. Peile. This is more than a retraction by "X." of what he himself had cited as a proof of his imputation against me. I may enlighten "X." on the point that my suspension did not last "nearly two years," nor even six months. The suspension was ordered without hearing me, and when I happened to be absent from Kattywar. For more than three months I did not move in the matter, and when I did, explaining facts and circumstances, Mr. Peile himself cancelled his order of suspension. As to my explanation of the other circumstance which "X." had cited as proof of his imputation, he does not deny its truth, which he must be presumed to thereby admit. As to my statement of the grounds of Col. Barton's objection, as repeated by the Rana in his written reply to them, "X." may verify them by obtaining a copy of that reply. I hope the public will also make some allowance for my position. "X." has chosen the mode of attacking me by praising the authorities, whose favour it may be, and probably is, his object to obtain. My defence requires me to speak against these praises, which my position forbids me from doing freely.

July 14. NAGINDAS BRIJABHUKHANDAS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Soiree, Bombay Temperance League Y. M. C. A., Apollo-bunder, 8-15 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 14th:—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee. 15th,—Armenia (s), Glasgow. Yesterday:—Dryburg Abbey (s), London; Alleghany (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th:—Baghdad (s), for Zanzibar; Blairgowrie, Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cochin entered, and the s.s. Shanon and the s.s. Baghdad left, the dock on Saturday last.

THE BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, an old Bombay citizen, who recently returned from Australia to resume his business here, has been appointed surveyor to the Bombay Underwriters' Association.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Sumvarkhan Munwarkhan was on Saturday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a bed, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Jooma Abb. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. H. S. King and Co. have published a handy little book—which may be obtained gratis on application to them—containing a large amount of information to passengers howeward bound from India.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There is to be a dance at the Yacht Club on Wednesday next. The dance was fixed for last Wednesday, but had to be postponed on account of the wet and stormy weather we have been experiencing.

THEFT AT UPPER MAHIM.—Jaju Jalochah has reported to the police the theft from his house, on Friday night, of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 63-8. The thieves entered the premises by removing two wooden bars of a window.

THEFT.—Hussan Abdul Raimon was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing brass and copper utensils, plates, &c., of the value of Rs. 41, the property of Abdool Raimon Mahomed. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Modykhana-street, on the body of Jumnadas Nagjee, aged 35 years. Deceased was a hawker of tea and coffee, and died suddenly on the night previous. He suffered occasionally from pain in his chest. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

BREACH OF THE LIQUOR [illegible] LICENSE.—Dadabhoy Jeevunjee and Manuel DeSouza, wholesale shop-keepers, were on Saturday charged, at the instance of Inspector Whittaker, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with violating the second condition of their liquor license, by selling less than one dozen quart bottles of liquor after sunset on the 14th instant. They were convicted, and fined Rs. 25 each.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Her Majesty's Common Jail, Oomercarry, on the body of Din Mahomed Ismail. Deceased was admitted as a prisoner into the jail on the 13th March last, under sentence of rigorous imprisonment for seven months. On the 14th June last he was admitted into the Jail Hospital suffering from chronic diarrhœa, and remained there up to the time of his death, which took place at 5-30 p.m. on the day previous. Deceased was an opium-eater. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by diarrhœa.

SHAKESPEARE IN MAHRATTI.—The Regeneration Society of Poona intend going to Bombay some time during the next week. It is well known that this society has won laurels on the Poona stage for having most successfully performed two very important tragedies of Shakspeare—Othello and Lear—in Marathi.—*Deccan Herald.*

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR SIND.—We are glad to have to notice that a spinning and weaving mill is shortly to be established in Kurrachee. The well-known and enterprising firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha of Bombay and Kurrachee are the promoters. An experienced engineer has already come up to select a site, and make all the necessary arrangements for working the mill, which will be on a large scale.—*Beacon.*

KURRACHEE MUSEUM.—We hear of still further additions having been made to our local Museum. Mr. Possamann, who was for some time stationed in the Persian Gulf, has contributed a large collection, contained in about 70 bottles, comprising some of the smaller mammals, reptiles, molluscs, arachrudia, crustacea, &c., of much interest and value. The collection was made, we understand, in the neighbourhood of Bushire and at Tanjistan.—*Kurrachee Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.—The inhabitants of the Alibag taluka have petitioned the Governor in in Council against certain orders of the Forest Settlement Officer which they say interfere with their existing rights, which the Government resolutions on the subject of forest conservancy declare shall be duly considered. The memorialists submit that "the right of pasturing cattle in the forests and obtaining from them dry leaves and grass for burning the soil with timber for ploughs, rick-stools, and firewood, free of charges has existed from time immemorial and has received the sanction of the Survey Settlement Officers of the Land Revenue, as shown by their village Settlement Register. The indispensable operation of burning the soil and the insufficiency of grazing for cattle in this district will show that the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer, contrary to the usage of the people, are calculated to inconvenience your memorialists and to affect the agriculture of this district."

KURRACHEE BOAT CLUB.—There was a large gathering on Saturday afternoon (8th inst.) at the bridge on the Napier Mole, near the Harbour Board Office, to witness the competition by several "scratch fours" of the Kurrachee Boating Club. Although it threatened rain, and a downpour similar to that which so unluckily spoilt the "Gymkhana Races" on the preceding eve might have been consequently anticipated, the weather fortunately kept fine. Fortune so far, therefore, smiled on the gay aquatic scene and lent a bloom and brilliancy to the neatly nautical dresses of the ladies who steered the boats so exceedingly well. The heaviness of the cloudy gloaming was still further brightened up by the brilliant bunting and fine flags of varied sorts with which, by the energy and nautical ken of Captain Menteith Brebner, the Harbour Office was delightfully decorated, as well as by the gay garments of the lady spectators who graced the varied scene. The 1st heat was won by Mrs. Grant's boat, the 2nd by Miss Ada Price's, the 3rd by Miss Birdwood's, and the final heat by Miss Ada Price's boat again.—*Kurrachee Civil and Military Gazette.*

EXTORTIONATE BOATMEN.—Two officers of the s. s. King Arthur, at Kurrachee, were somewhat badly treated the other night by some native boatmen. It appears that the officers were anxious to return to their vessel after having spent the evening in camp, and engaged a boat. At first the man in charge would think of taking nothing under Rs. 3 as his fare, it being windy, but after a while he agreed to take double the regulated fare, which would be about Rs. 2. The officers then got into the boat, which moved off; but they had not gone far when the tindal demanded the sum originally asked, and on its being refused, he deliberately anchored the boat and kept the unfortunate officers in that predicament till daylight next morning, when he brought them ashore. Information was immediately given to the police of the matter, and a prosecution before the City Magistrate, Mr. Gibbons, resulted in a conviction and sentence of the tindal to a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment, the magistrate observing that he would have inflicted a higher punishment but for the officers being unwilling to press the case. This was indeed a pity, for conduct such as that mentioned above could not have been too severely dealt with, and it is to be hoped that the punishment, mild as it is, will deter others from doing likewise.—*Id.*

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. ARMENIA.

THE Anchor Line steamer Armenia, Capt. George. Read, left Liverpool at 2 a. m., June 18; arrived at Gibraltar 7 p. m., June 22; left Gibraltar 1 p. m., June 23; Malta 11 a. m., June 27; arrived at Port Said 2 a. m., July 1; left Suez 2 p. m., July 3; passed Aden 2 a. m., July 9; and arrived at Bombay at 5 a. m., July 15. The Armenia experienced light westerly winds between Liverpool and Gibraltar, light variable winds intheMediterranean,light northerly winds and unusually hazy weather in the Red Sea, and fresh south-west monsoon with at times a very considerable south-west sea. Names of passengers: Capt. Fallon, Mr. Haldon, Mr. Kenworthy, Mrs. Donohue, and Mrs. Gall and friend.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

142-82—Macfarlane and E.—Cullianjee Davidas vs Dharsey Corejee and another—J. C. Cama.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Judgment.

210-82—Payne and G—Jaitta Akha and others vs J. Gordon.—Macfarlane and E.

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

168-82—M. H. Khan—Halimabebee vs Aishabebee and others—In person.

199-82—Craigie L. and O.—Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia and others vs Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia—Ardesir and H.

200-82—Macfarlane and E.—Merbai vs Nanabhoy Maneckjee.

Long Causes.

316-81—Muljee and B.—Gulabchund Khooma vs Luxmibai and others—In person—Part heard.

285-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Guneshdass Hurdeodas—R. M. Sayani. Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

3-82—Hore, C. and B.—Goswami Shri Girdharijee, &c. vs Luckmidass Bhimjee and others—Muljee and B.

Long Causes.

152-82—Ardesir and H.—Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha vs Oogra Manna and others—M. M. Munshi.

153-82—M. M. Munshi—Oogra Manna and others vs. Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha—Ardesir and H.

181-82—In person—Eikssoor vs Dajeeba Gunput Patel.—In person.

194-82—Tobin and R.—Jan Mahomed Hoosein and another vs Hajee Tar Mahomed Essack and others—Macfarlane and E.

ROSE SHOW AT POONA.

A PROGRAMME has been issued by the agri-horticultural society of Western India of a Rose Show to be held at Ghorparie, in one of the vacant Government buildings, on Tuesday, the 25th instant. The Show will open at 4 p. m. and will close at 7 p. m., being opened again on the following morning at 7 and closed finally at 10 a.m., between which time and noon all the Exhibits are to be cleared away. The following are the classes proposed, but no article may be entered for more than one prize, nor will the 2nd prize be given to an Exhibitor who has already gained the 1st prize for the same description of articles:—

	1st Prize Rs.	2nd Prize Rs.	3rd Prize. Rs.
CLASS I.			
12 Roses in Pots. Not more than 2 of any one variety admissible.	12	6	2
CLASS II.			
6 Roses in Pots. Not more than 2 of any one variety admissible.	6	3	1
CLASS III.			
A single Rose in a Pot	10	5	0
CLASS IV.			
24 Cut Roses. Not more than 2 of any one variety admissible.	10	5	0
CLASS V.			
12 Cut Roses. Not more than 2 of any one variety admissible.	5	3	0
CLASS VI.			
6 Cut Roses. All of different varieties	4	2	0
CLASS VII.			
A Bouquet—no other flowers than Roses admissible, but any kind of foliage may be used.	7	5	0
CLASS VIII.			
Single Rose	3	2	1
EXTRA CLASS.			
Group of Ornamental Plants	15	0	0

These should not be less than 24, and the Committee will feel obliged by the owner arranging the same.

The programme of the Annual Exhibition of the Society is to be issued in a few days.

BOMBAY CARLTON *vs.* BYCULLA FOOTBALL CLUB.

UNFORTUNATELY this match turned out a failure owing to the weather and the non-appearance of some of the players. The Carlton were heavily handicapped, as they were playing without Messrs. Chance, Young, and Blackwell, three of their best [illegible] for the first 20 minutes, whilst Byculla players, at one short, Byculla playing 14 to the were [illegible] 12 for a short time. Again the toss was Carlton [illegible] side, and as usual the won by the Carlton [illegible] elected to play against the wind during the first half. Soon after the kick-off the ball was kept evenly between the half-way flags; but this could not last long, as Byculla, being numerically stronger, pushed their opponents, who made a game fight of it, back yard by yard to their flag, when Brown, taking up the ball, succeeded by a neat run in carrying it behind the Carlton goal, and obtained a try. The kick at a goal by Binks was a failure, as MacMeekin rushed out as soon as the ball was placed, and succeeded in stopping its progress and kicking it well back into the middle of the ground, so saving what appeared, to judge from the direction the ball was taking at the time, a certain goal. The ball was shortly after kicked out of bounds, and was about to be thrown in, when the rain, which had been hanging off, came down heavily, putting a stop *pro tem.* to the game at at 10 min. to half time. Shortly after half time the rain stopped, the two sides took up position, and play was resumed. Here again numbers told, for the Byculla succeeded again in obtaining a try, but the ball being handed over by Greahy to one of his side to be placed again, changed hands and was given to Binks, when a general squabble ensued. Byculla, who seem to think the ball may change hands any number of times when a try has been obtained, here showed their ignorance of rule No. 47 as observed by all the leading clubs at home who play under the Rugby Rules; and notwithstanding the umpire's decision, Byculla kicked at the goal, which was a failure. The Carltonians here refused to play any more. The game was drawn in favour of Byculla by a try and touchdown to one touchdown. However, it is to be hoped that another game will shortly be played, under more favourable circumstances.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ENEUS JAKI GONSALVES and Moglie Lawrence Fernandes were on Saturday last brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having on the 23rd June last attempted to murder Francis Elias by administering arsenic.

Mr. H. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Francis Elias deposed.—I am a Christian of the Roman Catholic faith. I am a native of Ghosauli. I was married about 17 or 18 years ago. The last witness (Rozie) is my wife. Three years after my marriage I showed symptoms of leprosy. I separated from my wife. She went to her parents, and I went to my brother's, and lived with him at Ghosauli for three years. I came to Bombay and went to the J. J. Hospital. I remained there in the leper ward for two years. Subsequently I went to the Bottlewala's Dhurrumsalla at Cammateepoora. There are altogether in this hospital about 200 or 250 lepers, males and females. The males are kept separate from the females. I recollect Friday, the 23rd June last. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of that day the prisoners Eneus and Moglie came to the Dhurrumsalla. Moglie is my brother-in-law. I had never seen the prisoner Eneus before. Moglie called out to me from outside the walls of the Dhurrumsalla. He said, "Come here." There are railings on the wall, so that we could see each other. I asked Moglie whether all was right, and he said all was right. Moglie then gave me from over the wall an earthen chatty containing gole. He also gave me some gole in a plantain leaf called beli. I ate a portion of the beli at night, and the rest of it the next morning. Eneus gave me about three-quarters of a seer of grain, which received in my cloth. I asked Eneus and Moglie where they had brought these things from. They said that my wife had sent them for me. Moglie introduced Eneus to me, saying he was a man from Wagoli. They both said they were on their way to Tannah, where they had some business. I gave them four annas for their food, and they left. At about half-past eleven o'clock they came again. They were then drunk. Eneus asked me to come out, but I said I could not leave the Dhurrumsalla until 2 p.m., when the gate would be opened. Moglie laid down to sleep. At 2 o'clock the gate was opened, and I went out with Eneus and Moglie. We first went to the Null-bazaar. Moglie purchased half a yard of chintz for his daughter. We then went to a liquor-shop in Cammatteepoora, where we had four annas' worth of liquor. Eneus paid the four annas. At about 4 o'clock I left the liquor-shop for the Dhurrumsalla. When we had gone a few paces from the liquor-shop, Eneus gave me some tamarind which he took out of his cloth, and told me to take it away with me. He also gave me three ladoos (balls of sweatmeat). Moglie was standing behind Eneus when he gave me these things. They then left. I returned to the Dhurrumsalla about 4 p. m. After lamp-light I broke the ladoos into pieces, and, distributing some among the other inmates of the Dhurrumsalla, ate some of the sweetmeat myself. The inmates to whom I gave the ladoos are the women Mary and Mariam, one Nianor Kute, one Eshia, and Shakia a boy. Except the boy Shakia, who only ate half the quantity I gave him, they ate the whole of the sweetmeat. I also gave some to Cauli, a leper woman, but she did not eat it, as she was ill with fever. I placed the tamarind which Eneus had given me in an earthen chatty which was in my room, and which contained loose tamarind. No one ate the tamarind. The ladoos which Eneus gave me were made of rice-bread and gole cooked together. At about 8 o'clock at night I went to bed. At about 10 o'clock I awoke feeling a burning sensation in the chest, and was very ill. All the others who had eaten the sweetmeat which I had given them were also ill. They all complained of a burning in the chest. We were ill all night. Shakia's mother raised a cry in the night, and asked what was given to her son that he was so ill. The other inmates complained to the Saheb of the Dhurrumsalla. In the morning, at about 7 o'clock, Rama Hurry, P. C. No. 453E, came to the Dhurrumsalla, and I told him about the sweetmeat. Immediately afterwards Mr. Grennan, inspector of police, came there, and I and the other five lepers and the boy Shakia, who had eaten the sweetmeat, were taken to the J. J. Hospital at noon and treated there. At 4 p.m. we were sent back to the Dhurrumsalla. On the 30th June last Mr. Grennan again came to the Dhurrumsalla, and I gave him the earthen chatty containing my tamarind and the tamarind cake given to me by Eneus, prisoner No. 1.

The two prisoners declined to cross-examine the witness.

Toolsee, woman, deposed.—I am a widow and an inmate of the Leper Dhurrumsalla at Cammateepoora. I have a son. His name is Shakia. He is three years and a half old. I have been an inmate of the Dhurrumsalla for the last 15 or 16 years. My husband died about a year and a half ago. He was also a leper and an inmate of the Dhurrumsalla. I went to the hospital about twelve years before my husband went there. Three children were born to me in the Dhurrumsalla, where I and my husband were living. Two of the children have died, one from measles, and the other died two months after its birth, as I was ill and not able to take care of it. My husband died of leprosy. I recollect Friday, about 23 days ago. On that day, in the evening, I saw the leper Francis Elias give some sweetmeat to my son. He ate some of it, and the rest he gave me to keep. I put it in my son's cap and kept it in my room. Next morning I gave the sweetmeat to this police constable (Rama Hurry, No. 453E). My son got ill at night. I know that other inmates of the Dhurrumsalla suffered in the same way. My son complained of pain in his chest. The next day he was taken to the J. J. Hospital. After treatment he was brought back to the Dhurrumsalla.

No cross-examination.

At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing.

The case was heard on the ground floor of the Girgaum Police-court building, owing to the two witnesses suffering from a severe form of leprosy. In this special court the witnesses were kept aloof.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

(*Pioneer.*)

JULY 14.—We still hold that the bombardment was a blunder, and public opinion in England is doubtful as to whether the step was justified by the circumstances of the case. The Government were goaded into precipitate action by public contempt, and they have been guilty of an act of stupid brutality.

July 15.—We hear, as a matter of course, that the Egyptian troops are demoralized; but still, whatever punishment they may have received during the bombardment they will have breathing-time at Cairo in which to regain some little confidence, for Admiral Seymour cannot dare to pursue them with the small force at his disposal. Arabi declared weeks ago that, if beaten out of the sea-port town he should take refuge in the interior, and call the Bedouins about him; and it remains to be seen whether an appeal to the religious instincts of these tribes will meet with any response. If the Sultan continues to prate about his rights, and goes so far as to express approval of Arabi's patriotism, the Bedouin tribes may rise; and then a large army will be needed to conquer Egypt and to hold it, permanently, or until a stable Government can be formed. The latter course seems almost a hopeless one to attempt now. The *status quo ante* can never be restored, for it has been shown that the massacre of inoffensive Christians may occur at any moment, and civilized Europe cannot tolerate such barbarism at the point where the east and west unite. The first gun fired by Admiral Seymour was the signal which announced the end of the old order of things, and the work of re-organization which will have soon to be begun will be a task in which all the Great Powers of Europe must participate. England owes one duty to herself and India—to insist that she alone shall be the guardian of the Isthmus of Suez, if not of all Lower Egypt; and now that she has placed herself in the position of arbitrator between the rebellious subjects of the Khedive and his nominal Sovereign, the Sultan, there must be no withdrawal or vacillation.* * * Our military preparations have become ridiculous; at home part of our Reserve is to take the place of the First Line; and, with the Indian Contingent still without orders, it is hopeless to expect any landing in force at Port Said. Now perhaps that Alexandria has been wrecked, Admiral Seymour may be ordered to detach half his strength to make a demonstration in the Canal; but until this has been done, we can only trust in our proverbial good luck pulling us through the dilemma into which the precipitate bombardment has thrown us.

(*Englishman*, July 13.)

WHAT immediate effect the bombardment of Alexandria may have in bringing about [illegible] of Egyptian difficulties is [illegible] forecast. The position [illegible] a solution [illegible] not altogether easy to [illegible] taken up by England of acting alone in inaugrating hostilities in face of the protest of the Foreign Consuls is one which, in our estimation, renders the position even more acutely grave than it has hitherto been.* * In face of the united protest, and while the Commission could scarcely be said to have accomplished all it might have done, England acting alone has elected to destroy the coast defences of Alexandria and accept the consequences. In view of this independent and isolated action of England, it seems highly improbable that any of the other European Powers will co-operate with her in whatever further measures the English Cabinet may deem needful to adopt in order to crush Arabi Bey and restore the supremacy of the Khedive in the Egyptian Ministry. The balance of probability seems to us to tend the other way and points to armed opposition by one or more Foreign powers to England's interference alone in Egypt. Whether the bombardment may be regarded as a wise, though tardy, assertion of England that she will no longer tolerate the disgraceful anarchy which has fallen on Egypt, the murder of her subjects, the threatened interference with her right of way through the canal and the ruin of thousands of her countrymen engaged in the peaceful development of the industrial, commercial, and manufacturing resources of Egypt, or as an unwise and hasty step taken on her own responsibility in direct antagonism to the advice of the Foreign Consuls, this at least is clear, that the step has been taken, England has isolated herself, and accepts the full responsibility of the task of producing safety of life and property out of anarchy, and of asserting her dominant interests in Egypt and her determination to uphold the authority of the Khedive in face of all consequences. In this position, whether or not she carries with her the sympathy or the antagonism of European Powers, she has, we venture to think, the hearty approval of her sons in Britain, in the Dominion of Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa, in India, and wherever else Englishmen carry with them the tradition of their fathers and the legacy of their country's past.

The order of Admiral Seymour forbidding merchant vessels to go through the canal as long as the bombardment of Alexandria lasts, and the protest of the company against this order, and additional factors to the difficulties which are closing round England in her dealings with Egypt. The charge made by the company that the neutrality of the canal has been violated is not without some foundation, and may fairly lay England open not only to a claim of compensation for loss on behalf of the canal company, but on the part of every merchant vessel prohibited from using the canal as long as the English Admiral's order remains uncancelled. * * England's unhappy isolation in her action against Egypt seems to us the beginning of a series of complications, from which who can say what may result? As we have said, England has committed herself to isolated and independent action and it remains for her to justify her action as best she may, and to maintain at all hazards the position she has assumed. There is now no turning back, and her action should be swift and vigorous.

(*Indian Daily News*, July 13.)

THE Consuls have protested against the bombardment, and as we suggested, the Sultan has also lodged his protest against the action of the British fleet. The Sultan has thus intimated, as we suspected he would, that he has a grievance against England. His protest is an accusation of England before Europe, and practically she is to-day as isolated in her policy as her fleet is isolated in its action. There is the beginning of a quarrel with Turkey, a quarrel which a very little pretended support from Austria or Russia at Constantinople would ripen into a war. * * It would have been better if England had waited until she could have seized the Canal. Indeed, the seizure of the Canal by troops from England powerfully reinforced by a contingent from India would probably have saved Admiral Seymour from the bombardment of Alexandria, a spot where his victory was a matter of course, and where his success does not touch the Egyptian strength, though it must of necessity inflame the Egyptian masses. But now that Alexandria has been bombarded, we must wait for the next development, which will probably take the form of protests by all the European Governments, and demands for explanations on the part of some of them.

(*Statesman.*)

JULY 12.—England's action is resolute and independent enough to satisfy the most martial among us; whether or not it is prudent, is another question. It certainly makes the prospect very much more alarming, if we are in for a war, not with Egypt only, but with Turkey.

July 13.—Probably ere this time the whole of the fortifications in the harbour of Alexandria have been demolished; but what next? Is it expected that Arabi Pasha and his colleagues will come on board the Admiral's ship with halters round their necks, and, craving pardon on their knee's beg for the restoration of the Control and the whole *status quo ante*, Arabi undertaking to expatriate himself for our satisfaction? Hardly, we fear. And if not, what are we to do next? Land a force, we presume, and attempt to take possession of the town. This will be bloody work, but suppose it accomplished, and Cairo occupied, and the whole line of the Canal. Then will come the tremendous question, what are we to do with the country? But before we have got so far, other complications may arise. We have made war on Turkey, and Turkey (secretly encouraged, it may be, by some of the Powers) may at any moment declare war, and who can foretell what the issues of a war with Turkey might be? * *

(*Madras Mail.*)

REUTER informs us that "anxiety prevails as to whether the bombardment was justified even by the peculiar circumstances of the case," and that the Turkish Ambassador has threatened all sorts of serious consequences if the bombardment does not cease. We can only say that, if this anxiety is felt by the British Government, or by any considerable section of the British public, they must be singularly wanting in knowledge of their own minds. * * The greatest enemies of the present English Ministry would never accuse them of wanting to go to war. Their public policy and private inclinations all point—if anything too much—in the other direction. The cry now raised by the Sultan and other Powers against the bombardment of Alexandria is, therefore, suggestive rather of pique and disappointment at the independent action taken by England than of being founded on any breach of international obligation. England, though she joined the Conference, retains her individual liberty of action, just as much as France or any other power does. * * No doubt it would have been more in order for the British Government to have waited until the Conference had formally decided what course ought to be taken in the event of the Sultan refusing to intervene in Egypt. As a matter of fact, however, England knew, and the Conference knew, that it was an informality to ask the Sultan to send troops to Egypt. In the first place he had no troops to spare for such a service; and, in the second if he had the troops to spare, it would have been [illegible] his policy to send them at the bidding of Christian Powers to quell a rising which is a[illegible] directed against those Powers.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THE bombardment of Alexandria, even though the city be levelled to the ground, is hardly a matter for rejoicing. The ironclads were not sent to Egypt to proclaim, but to prevent, war. The Government hoped that a naval demonstration would frighten Arabi into submission: or at least keep him quiet till an occupation of Egypt by Turkish troops could be arranged for. * * We looked on while Arabi Pasha defied his betters; and when the Sultan sent a mission to Egypt, we seemed to be indifferent. We then lost the opportunity of asserting that British influence must be paramount in Egypt; and we only made a naval demonstration when such a manœuvre was too late to effect any useful purpose. And now we have suspended friendly relations with the Egyptian Government, and have bombarded Alexandria. Our allies the French have taken no share in the proceeding; and are still at liberty to withdraw from the partnership. We, ourselves, are not in a position to follow up the blow; for some time must be wasted before a sufficiently strong force can be landed in Egypt. Nor will the bombardment of Alexandria tend to protect the Suez Canal; indeed, it may even excite the Arab tribes and soldiers to make some desperate attack on this important line of communication. It is to be hoped that the Indian authorities will push on the despatch of the Indian expeditionary force.

(*Amrita Bazar Patrika*, July 13.)

THE first shot has been fired, and England is waging war with——whom? Is it with Arabi, or with Egypt, and Turkey combined, or with Turkey, Egypt, and France combined? We have no faith in speculations and therefore we shall not make any, but we have faith in the wisdom of the Gladstone ministry. If the war be simply with Arabi the business will be finished soon enough, but if it be with Egypt allied with other powers, the war may be protracted. It does not appear at all probable that the intelligent ministry, which governs the British Empire just now, could be outwitted by either Turkey or France.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SPARS, SLEEPERS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction at Colaba Causeway (next to the Tramway Co.'s premises) the whole of the shoring Teak Timber, &c., used in supporting the building of Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co.'s Offices at Elphinstone-circle, consisting of number of first class teak spars, 15 to 35 feet long, sleepers of sizes, teak rafters, timber pieces, coach screws, bolts, rope, iron chain, &c., &c., to be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Now on view.

SALE OF FURNITURE, PLANTS, PIECE-GOODS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and *In Re* W. Clement, John Joseph, Thucker Gangjee Nurput, Antoba Gopall, and Ramjee Sayajee and Essabai widow, insolvents, consisting of round and dining tables, bookstands, sofas, screens, chests of drawers, lamps, books, clocks, copperpots, coloured sarrees, khun cloth, crockery, spoons and forks, glassware, beam scale, weights, garden plants, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
4 „ T red dresses 1¼ by 53.
4 „ „ „ 2¼ by 53.
50 boxes Edwin Stevenson and Co.'s brandy.
7 dozen sherry.
11 „ imperial pints slightly ullaged champagne.
An invoice of handsome Bohemian glass flower vases and preserve pots.

The surplus stock of a tailor consisting of coats, trousers, waistcoats, remnant pieces of cloth, great coats, Scinde worked slippers and cushion covers, scarf, necties, braces, collars, gloves, hats, caps, bonnets, portmanteaus, &c.

2 bales canvas.
29 bags coffee.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee—

3 two light hanging kerosine oil lamps.
2 single „ „ „ „ „
1 three „ „ „ „ „

By order of Premjee Kessewjee, and on account and at the risk of Soostry Syed Mahomed Baker—

R M } 1,012—1 case 52 ps. prints.
V } 835—1 „ 70 „

SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS.

THIS D[illegible]AY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD [illegible] Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms the band instru[illegible]nents of the 18th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, compris[illegible] circular bass euphonium, bass trombone, tenor trombone, [illegible]horn, trumpet, bass and side drums, clarionets, piccolo, triangle, cymbals, flute, fifes, military metronome with bell (quite new), &c.

These instruments are from Boosey and Co. They are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 14, Meadow-street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebram Hassum, retiring from business, consisting of gold and silver jewellery, silver and platedware, cutlery, hosiery, bed and table linen, blankets, flannels, air tight boxes, portmanteaux, overland trunks, wearing apparel, waterproof clothings, brushes, stationery, shop furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

AT 2 P.M.

1 office shigram.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED BENGAL RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Prince's Dock in Jetty Shed, by order of the underwriters and on account of the concerned—

ex s. s. "Columbian."

JK	32	Bags of Bengal Rice.
HAA	15	do.
CAM	87	do.
AF	7	do.
CDD	225	do.
MF	215	do.
CMD	65	do.
HEHA	135	do.
CCS	36	do.
HSS & Co.	18	do.
BV } AG }	4	do.
No marks	291	do.
J HD& GD JH	88	do.
MB	262	do.
HHAN	29	do.
NHA	69	do.
HAN	37	do.
EHS	15	do.
THJ	5	do.
HRG	6	do.
	1641	

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of [illegible]

[illegible] sweepings, waste-papers, &c., [illegible] Depot, Warri-bunder. [illegible] instant, at 2 p.m., [illegible] auction at [illegible]

DR. DE RO[illegible]

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VIT[illegible]

VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miracuous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place o[illegible] and debility; while to the aged and infirm [illegible] great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

[illegible] justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe a[illegible]edy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Dis[illegible]es of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the [illegible]ney and Urinary Organs generally.

The[illegible]lebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most ob[illegible]te cases. By their use alone many thousands are annu[illegible]restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheum[illegible] may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no[illegible] need suffer these excruciating torments if they will [illegible]ve recourse to these Pills, which are confidently re[illegible]ended by the proprietor as the only real specific; w[illegible]r weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit [illegible]water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturban[illegible] are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of [illegible]ach, promote the functions of the liver and kid[illegible]reby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many [illegible]ts, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely [illegible]ontamination of the blood with certain impuritie[illegible] should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE. ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B.S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, f[illegible] tance to England in the Bank's Bills and interes[illegible] allowe[illegible] thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods [illegible]n term[illegible] which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of th[illegible] on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 perdoz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	...
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 21 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ...	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour blanche	Rs. 30 0	
Monforte, Italian wine	„ 26 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
[illegible]	Rs. 14 0	
[illegible]	„ 17 0	Rs. 19
[illegible]	„ 20 0	..
[illegible]	„ 21 0	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Per 1 doz. pints.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 4 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	„ 3 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Per 2 doz. pints.
[illegible]	0	..
[illegible]	0	Rs. 27 0
[illegible]	0	..
[illegible]	0	
[illegible]	0	..
[illegible]	0	...
[illegible]	0	..
[illegible]	0	
[illegible]	[illegible]5 0	..
Do.	[illegible]0 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueu[illegible]	15 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil, larg[illegible]	14 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Mi[illegible] (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	... „ 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	... „ 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	... „ 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

[illegible] YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY [illegible]TCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY,
2, Rampart Row.

POONA,
1, East Street.

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking .... Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
The Time-Piece, not striking .... Rs. 55, 68, 72, and 88.

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking .... Rs. 65, and 95.
The Time-Piece .... Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on Gong .... Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto Ditto on Bell .... Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto Ditto on Bell with Alarum...Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES,

AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs.70, 95, 110, & 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in diameter.

PRICE Rs. 110.

23rd June, 1882.

THORPE AND CO.,

FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the Newest and most approved shapes, made specially to stand the Climate and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen ...	8	8
Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape ...	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality	8	8
Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8	8

A lar[illegible] stock of Hawkes Regulation Helmets, Elwoods Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS,

SPECIAL IMPROVED MANUFACTURE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co. announce the arrival of their Waterproof Clothing for the Monsoon 1882. The term "FACED" signifies an extra Piece of India Rubber round the skirt and wrists to prevent the water from running up on the inside. In heavy rain this improvement will be found of real service.

Drab Vulcanized Coats, Thin, Cool, Durable, and Light in Weight.

46 inches.	48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
Rs. 8-8.	Rs. 9-8.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 11.	Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 12.	Rs. 12-8.

Fawn Coloured Coats for very Hard Wear, FACED.

46 inches.	48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
Rs. 15-8.	Rs. 16.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 17.	Rs. 17-8.	Rs. 18.	Rs. 18-8.

Slate Coloured Cashmere Coats, strongly recommended, FACED.

48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
Rs. 23.	Rs. 24.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 26.	Rs. 27.	Rs. 28.

Regulation Military Cloaks, Double Cashmere, FACED.

48 inches.	50 inches.	52 inches.	54 inches.	56 inches.	58 inches.
Rs. 35.	Rs. 36.	Rs. 37.	Rs. 38.	Rs. 39.	Rs. 40.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

Waterproof Ground Sheets with Brass Eyelets.

56 inches by 90 inches.	56 inches by 85 inches.
Rs. 20.	Rs. 18 each.

Waterproof Leggings, Storm Caps, Swimming Belts, Air Cushions, India Rubbe Baths and Basins, Waterproof Sheeting, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 4-8 per yard, Gig Aprons Rs. 10-8 each, Waterproof Rugs with Air Pillow let in, Goloshes, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	
Silks Black	...from 2 4	per yard.
Ditto Colored	... „ 2 11	„
Satins all shades ...	... „ 1 9	„
Velvets	... „ 2 0	„
Velveteens colored ...	... „ 1 8	„
Ditto Black... ...	... „ 1 8	„
Sateens all Shades ...	... „ 0 8	„
Grenadines	... „ 0 5	„
Alpacas	... „ 0 6	„
Serges Blue	... „ 1 2	„
Muslins white and fancy,	... „ 0 4½	„
Lawns	.. „ 0 2½	„
Merinos all Shades ...	... „ 1 6	„
„ Black ..	... „ 0 13½	„
Pompadours, fast colours	... „ 0 5	„
Batistes all shades ...	... „ 0 6	„
Nets all colors	... „ 0 6	„
Frillings	... „ 0 1½	„
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „ 0 14	„

	Rs. a.	
Dresses Ready made ...	.from 3 8	each.
Ditto Ball	... „ 9 0	„
Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Flowers Ditto ..		
Feathers Ditto ...		
Fans Ditto ...		
Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1	doz[illegible]
Gloves Kid white and colored... „	1 4	per [illegible]
„ „ Black and colored „	1 8	„
„ Silk Black ... ... „	0 15	„
„ „ Colored 2 Buttons.. „	1 6	„
„ „ „ 3 Buttons... „	1 12	„
Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for.. „	0 8	„
Linen Collars all shapes .. from	2 12	dozen.
Linen Cuffs ... ... „	4 2	„
Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ... „	5 8	each.
Ditto untrimmed ... ... „	0 12	„
Hats Riding ... ... „	5 12	each.
Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

[illegible]TIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

A GOOD PLAN.

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KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB-ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
4, Old Bond Street, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is welknown, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLAR[illegible]UM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

[illegible]oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheclar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
[illegible]on

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
B[illegible]rehavi
Nariad [ba]d
Mehmooda-
Bara[illegible]ree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lilapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw[illegible]

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes [illegible] ¶¶ [illegible]

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
[illegible]ts, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
[illegible]h August, 1875.

[illegible]RTHERN FIRE AND LIFE [illegible]SURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible] £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

[illegible]E effected upon almost EVERY [illegible]N of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the [illegible]ates apply to

[illegible]FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible]ON ASSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] AND MARINE.

[illegible]L—£2,500,000.
[illegible]EED—£1,950,000.

[illegible]ny INSURES almost [illegible]E and SEA RISK and also a[illegible] advantageous Rates.

[illegible] & Co., Agents,
[illegible]stone Circle, Bombay.

TH[illegible]NDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

SU[illegible]OTION.—A[illegible] Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. The[illegible] scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" [illegible] few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems [illegible] cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of [illegible] liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged [illegible] to be the safest and mildest [illegible] In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the [illegible] Specially valuable Pills for household and traveller.

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DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, with rivet holes drilled by special machinery.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS a SPECIALITY and have made

1,800 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 80 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions, THE WH[illegible] AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, [illegible] and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Pri[illegible] and First Prize, [illegible] Corliss and other Automatic Expansion Engines.

Established] [illegible] [1851

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In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 63
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. [illegible] to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Apartments to Let, Residence, Articles Lost or Found. [illegible] scale for Advertisements [illegible]

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Press, [illegible] Row, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. [illegible] CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 17, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday in the Municipal Hall, under the presidency of Sir Frank Souter. There were also present:—Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., C.M.; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C.; Mr. Thomas Blaney; Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master; Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; Surgeon-Major T. Cody, L.R.C.P.; Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.; Mr. P. C. DeSouza, L.M.; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Mr. Edwin Richard Feeborn; Mr. Grattan Geary; Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas; Mr. Hirjee Ardaseer Dady; Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady; Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla; Mr. Hurkissondas Narrotumdas; Mr. H. E. Jacomb, C.S.; Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik; Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee; Mr. D. S. Kemp; Mr. J. Macfarlane; Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay; Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.; Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhai; Captain H. Morland; Khan Bhadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Assoc. M.I.C.E.; Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee; Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook; Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee; Mr. P. Peterson, M.A.; Brigade-Surgeon John Pinkerton, M.D.; Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote; Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, M.A., L.L.B.; Mr. Shantaram Narayen; Mr. Shewjee Dhurmajee; Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas; Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas; Mr. C. A. Turner, B. A.; Mr. Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; Mr. Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee; the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.; and Colonel J. H. White, R.E.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE TULSI LAKE.

Dr. Pinkerton proposed that as recommended by the Town Council the Corporation should sanction the purchase for the sum of Rs. 94,500, of all lands at Tulsi, now belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy admeasuring 1,900 acres more or less freed from all encumbrances except Government land tax, the said land lying partly within and partly without the gathering ground of the Tulsi lake, and being required for the improvement of the lake; and also that the Corporation should sanction the payment of the said Rs. 94,500 from surplus cash balance, pending an adjustment from the new loan. In support of the resolution, Dr. Pinkerton said the subject had been for a long time before the Corporation and the Town Council in various forms. The proposed scheme embraced the ground on the northern side of the hills which would eventually be require should the water-works in Bombay be extended, as he apprehended they must be during the next ten or twenty years. The additional land which was intended to be purchased would not be immediately required, but Mr. Ahmedbhoy very naturally objected to sell a portion without selling the whole of the land. If the land on the Northern side was not obtained, they would have to build and maintain a road of some considerable length, which might not stand the force of rain water, and would constantly need repairs, entailing an expenditure of thousands of rupees every year. The Town Council had closely considered the subject, and although Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee had dissented, the voting of the Council was eleven to one in favor of adopting the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner to buy the whole of Mr. Ahmedbhoy's property at Tulsi in order to avoid a law-suit which there was every probability of its ending in. From a common-sense point of view the Municipal Commissioner's recommendations were business-like and very much to the purpose.

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the resolution.

Mr. Rahimtoola Sayani, in supporting the resolution, observed that the impurities arising from the burning of leaves and the grazing of cattle and the consequent unwholesomeness of the Tulsi water every year would, if the land was purchased, in a very great measure, be obviated.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee asked the Municipal Commissioner with reference to the above motion if he considered the present water-supply, with all the improvements hitherto sanctioned, inclusive of the proposal now under consideration sufficient for the wants of the city of Bombay; and if otherwise whether it was his intention to devise and submit to the Corporation another scheme of water-supply, and secondly, what was the approximate value of the said land according to the estimate per acre received from the Collector of Tanna. Mr. Nowrozjee, in introducing the above questions, remarked that when the Tulsi water-supply was brought forward and sanctioned it was under discussion for a long time, and in the course of the discussion several able reports were submitted by the then Municipal Commissioner, and the Corporation were assured that after the construction of the Tulsi lake there would no longer be any further cry for more water, and the wants of the city would be fully, adequately, and completely met by an expenditure which was then proposed, and which, like every other municipal expenditure, had increased over and above the estimated amount. The Corporation were assured that the low lying districts would have an ample supply of water from the Vehar lake, holding as it did three years' supply, and that the higher districts such as Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Nowrojee Hill where the Vehar water did not reach would have an adequate supply from the Tulsi lake, and not a single rupee for an additional supply of water would have to be spent. With that assurance the Corporation were induced to sanction the undertaking by borrowing a loan for the construction of the Tulsi lake. Since then the Corporation, when they saw that the lake did not fulfil their expectations, voted another sum for the raising of the dam and thus increasing the capacity of the lake to hold, as their Engineer then informed them, four months' additional supply. The Corporation knew whether their expectations in that direction were fulfilled; but it might be alleged that the last monsoon was not favourable to the filling up of the lake, and consequently there was not an adequate supply of water impounded in it. If the Municipal Commissioner satisfied the Corporation that the present means of water-supply for the city was utterly inadequate, and he proposed therefore to construct some other large reservoir for a larger supply of water, he (Mr. Nowrojee) then contended that the present expenditure, which came to close upon a lakh of rupees, should not be incurred, but on the contrary be reserved for an independent water-supply if such a thing was at all contemplated by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Geary said that the Corporation had just heard a very good reason from Mr. Nowrozjee against the construction of the Tulsi reservoir, but a discussion of the question was now rather late in the day. The people of Bombay, as was so well known to them, had been drinking unwholesome and stinking water, and as they had been strongly advised by the present Municipal Commissioner and his predecessor, the nuisance caused by the burning of leaves and the pasturage of cattle should be remedied. So long as the gathering ground was not in their hands the Tulsi lake must, perforce, receive the contents of the drainage of certain villages and all sorts of disagreeable things. The opinions of the Municipal Commissioner and his predecessor should weigh much with the Corporation, and the only question, therefore, they had to consider was whether the land was worth the money asked for it. They had only to see that the land was purchased at as cheap a rate as possible. A piece of land situated near Tulsi had formerly been purchased, with the result that it ended in a law suit entailing a heavy expenditure, which eventually cost much more than it was agreed to sell the land for. In order, therefore, to avoid the costs of litigation, it would be far better if they purchased the ground at the cheapest practicable rate.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he was sorry he was not in a position to give any lengthened reply to Mr. Nowrozjee's questions. As Mr. Geary had pointed out the question of the Tulsi Lake supply had been settled long ago, whether for good or ill, but the question now before the Corporation was as to whether it was desirable to acquire the gathering ground of the Tulsi Lake, and whether it was desirable to pay the price named for it. As, however, Mr. Nowrozjee asked him to give his opinion on this question, he would do so, but his reply must be taken as his private and not as his official opinion which he could not give until he was prepared with proper data to go before the Corporation. He had no hesitation in saying that the present water-supply of Bombay was not sufficient for the increasing wants of the town, but he did not think any advantages would be gained by dwelling on that. It would be better to bring that matter forward for discussion at some future period, when he was better prepared to do so. As regarded the present purchase, which was the real matter at issue, he (the Municipal Commissioner) was quite of the opinion of those gentlemen who were of opinion that the Tulsi gathering ground ought to be purchased, and although a rough estimate was made by the Forest officers and the Collector of Tanna, that estimate was not a comprehensive one, inasmuch as it did not include the portion of the land now intended to be purchased, which was situated beyond the present gathering ground. The Corporation would remember that at the time of the acquisition of the Tulsi Lake one of the terms imposed by the court was that the Municipality should build a bridge over the waste weir of the Tulsi Lake and keep that bridge in repair. Up to the present that bridge has never been built. He did not know what the cost would be, but in considering what the purchase of the gathering ground would be, they must consider what cost they would incur by not buying it and by not buying that further portion of Mr. Ahmedbhoy's property lying beyond the gathering ground, in respect of which, if he were successful in a court of law, he might require that they should build the bridge, although they had acquired the gathering ground itself. In what he had said he had spoken without prejudice. He was not prepared to say that the purchase of the gathering ground was worth the sum asked for it in the market, but it was for the Corporation to say, and especially for those gentlemen who were acquainted with the delays and expenses of a Court of law, whether it would not be better to pay the sum of money asked than to engage in doubtful and costly litigation. He had no agency to determine the market value, and he, therefore, could not say what it was. When the matter was discussed by the Town Council, this was one of the things on which they bestowed their attention, but they were informed by the Collector of Tanna that before he could give an estimate he would require a special establishment which would be a source of expense. Even if they were to acquire the gathering ground and the further property of Mr. Ahmedbhoy's, they might still be upset by some sub-tenants and contractors. Whereas, as he understood the question, the present sum would relieve the Corporation from all further liabilities, and would put them at once in a position to secure the land which it was so important they should obtain. It was, on careful consideration of the facts which he had stated that this course was recommended by the Town Council, and as the matter had been carefully considered he ventured again to recommend that the course should be adopted.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik observed that when the matter was before the Town Council he went carefully into the facts of the last acquisition which was under the Act of 1870. Putting aside the trouble and expense experienced in acquiring that much smaller piece of ground they had to pay Rs.6,000 and odd rupees, and they had to pay Mr. Ahmedbhoy's costs—Rs. 33,000—and the price of the ground, something like between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000. A *pucca* bridge which they were bound to construct, and which they had to maintain in perpetuity, they had not yet constructed. Taking all these facts into consideration, and also the little bill of their solicitors, which, he thought, must amount to several thousands of rupees—he thought the present purchase, from a pecuniary point of view, would be of advantage to the Corporation.

The resolution was then put and carried, Mr. Nowrozjee being the only dissentient.

THE ASSESSMENT QUESTION.

The Corporation proceeded to the consideration of the Town Council's Report, dated 7th October, 1881, on the subject of the assessment and collection of the Municipality of Bombay, together with a letter to the Chairman, dated 20th ultimo, from the Municipal Commissioner, informing the Corporation of the steps which he proposed to take in reference to that report stating that these steps included the complete reorganization of the Department; that the Assessor had been granted leave of absence from the 1st instant, and, not being in good health, was not desirous of continuing in the employment of the Municipality after completing the period of service which would entitle him to pension; that Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, the First Assistant Assessor, had already retired, and that the Head Clerk had been dismissed. Recommending that a grant of Rs. 30,000 be made for providing permanent ward officers for all departments of the Municipality, and for the cost of copying the Collector of Bombay's registers and maps for the purposes of the new organization. The Town Council's Resolution, No. 1342, dated 23rd ultimo, recommending the Corporation to sanction the disbursement of Rs. 40,140 for pay of establishment and contingent and other charges of the Assessment and Collection Department from 1st June to 30th November, 1882, the amount being met from the Budget grant, was also on the paper for discussion.

The chairman said that with reference to this most important subject they had all had in their possession now for some days, the comprehensive report of the Municipal Commissioner with appendices, and other papers connected with this subject. From a perusal of these papers he thought they must all be of one opinion, and that was, that the Department had, to say the least of it, been working most injuriously, and that a radical change was absolutely necessary. The report of the Municipal Commissioner embraced every detail and particular, and, therefore, it would be necessary for him to make a very few remarks. The Municipal Commissioner had now submitted a satisfactory scheme for reorganization, on the recommendation of the Town Council and upon the report of the Finance Committee. He thought they would all agree with him that the new scheme which the Municipal Commissioner suggested was calculated to bring about the most satisfactory results; and he thought they could not do better than support the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation. It was unnecessary for him to say that the Municipal Commissioner's scheme had been drawn up with very great care, and no doubt with very great thought; and he thought he was right in saying that the Municipal Commissioner enjoyed their entire confidence, and that being the case they could not show their confidence better than by supporting his recommendations. He, therefore, moved:—"That the report of the Town Council, dated 7th October, 1881, on the subject of assessment and collection of the Municipality of Bombay be adopted. That the Corporation approve of the scheme proposed by the Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the chairman No. 5013 of 1882, and the 'memorandum' attached thereto, for the reorganisation of the Department. That the sum of Rs. 30,000 be granted by the Corporation from surplus cash balance for providing new ward officers and for the preparation of registers and maps for the new assessment book, as proposed by the Commissioner. That the Commissioner be authorised to gradually substitute the revised establishment for the existing one as opportunity offers, so that the department may as far as possible be upon its new proposed footing at the commencement of the ensuing year."

Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani seconded the motion.

The Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik next placed the following motion before the meeting:—"That the report of the Town Council, dated 7th October last, on the subject of assessment and collection of the Municipality be approved and adopted, that payment of the sum of Rs. 5,000 asked by the Municipal Commissioner for improving the assessment register by copying the Bombay Collector's books (para. 32 of the Municipal Commissioner's Report) be sanctioned out of the surplus cash balance, and that the rest of the proposals made by the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner be discussed at a special meeting to be held this day fortnight." The speaker remarked that as the second clause of his amendment with regard to expenditure was *ultra vires* in connection with the Corporation, he would withdraw it. As to the remainder of the amendment and the proposal to adjourn the consideration of the question, he might remark that the report of the Town Council took fifteen months to prepare, and after that the Municipal Commissioner took eight months to prepare his report, so that the matter was not one which could be hastily considered. Even allowing for the postponement of ten days which had taken place in the interval between the first summoning of the Corporation to discuss the question he thought the time at the disposal of the Corporators for studying the matter had been too short. He was now speaking as one to whom the facts and figures of the report of the Town Council might be said to be somewhat familiar; and yet he had not had time to do that justice to the subject which the future assessment of the city demanded. He was pretty well up in the details of the report, but there were facts and aspersions—he thought he could go so far—cast upon the Town Council, which as a matter of history required being cleared up. He did not think the system which had been in existence for the last twelve years—a system which in round numbers had cost them several lakhs of rupees, and which he was happy to say was practically abandoned—was one which they would bury without any remarks whatever from one of those who had contributed their fair share to the labours of this most anxious work. He thought he was not making an excessive demand on the patience of the Corporation, when he asked for an adjournment of two weeks to consider the question. If they wanted to come to a decision, they must examine the old system carefully; and whatever they adopted let them adopt it deliberately.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas remarked that he should have been glad to have withdrawn the motion standing in his name in favour of the Hon, Rao. Saheb's, if that did not commit them to an acceptance of the reports of the Town Council and of the Municipal Commissioner. The Town Council, in their long and exhaustive report, had made certain proposals for the assessment of certain properties. They had proposed to assess mill properties in a certain manner. To that proposal he (Mr. Goculdas), and he hoped other members of the Corporation, disagreed. The Commissioner had not given his opinion on that part of the proposals of the Town Council, and did not intend to do so until he saw what was the result of the cases pending in the Police Court. He did not wish to take up their time at this early stage of the proceedings; but taking into account matters like this, and other matters connected with the assessment of the Municipality, he maintained that they required more time to devote to the consideration of the matter. Take, for instance, the question of the assessment of salt pans. If they considered this part of the report, he thought the Corporation would never consent to adopt the system proposed. The Town Council's report was, no doubt, a very comprehensive one, and the framers of it deserved the thanks of the Corporation for sifting the matter so carefully. The Commissioner also deserved the thanks of the Corporation for devoting the amount of time that he had to the system which he had formulated. But there were proposals made by him, as well as by the Town Council which required careful consideration. The system followed in the past, he should show, was a system which had deprived the Municipality of a large amount of money, although it was carried on by heads of departments who were amply remunerated for their services whilst quite careless of their duties. He should also show them when they came to consider the report that there were certain suggestions to be made. He had already given the Commissioner credit for formulating the new scheme, but he should be able to show the Corporation when the time came that the schemes, if well considered, could be worked with more economy and less cost than was proposed by the Commissioner. Mr. Goculdas then proposed:—"That the Corporation finds the report of the Town Council, dated 7th October last, on the subject of assessmeut and collection of the Municipality, and the Municipal Commissioner's remarks thereon, contained in his letter to the chairman, dated 20th June last, to be satisfactory, and offers its best thanks to the Council and the Commissioner for the trouble they have taken in the matter. That the proposals of the Town Council and the Commissioner in reference to the assessment of several kinds or classes of properties in the city, and other matters connected with the past and future administration of the assessment and collection of the Municipality, be discussed at a special meeting of the Corporation to be held this day fortnight."

Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidass seconded Mr. Goculdas's amendment, observing that if they adopted the Hon. Rao Saheb's amendment, they would adopt the reports of the Town Council and of the Commissioner, whereas of they adopted Mr. Goculdas's amendment they would only express their opinion that the reports were satisfactory, and would not commit themselves to their acceptance.

Dr. Blaney thought that both amendments were objectionable, inasmuch as they committed the Corporation to passing an opinion on the reports without discussing them. He proposed as a further amendment that the subject should be deferred for a fortnight.

Mr. Hormusjee Saklatwalla seconded Dr. Blaney's amendment.

Mr. Geary, in supporting Dr. Blaney's amendment, said that he thought it would be advisable that the Corporation should not fall into the error of adopting the reports without discussion. It seemed to him that there was one matter which had been practically ignored, and that was the important point—which had not been elucidated, and upon which the Municipal Commissioner carefully avoided giving an opinion—whether, as a matter of fact, there had been a decided fall in the value of house property in Bombay, and whether the representation of that fall had been a false representation, which, had resulted in great loss to the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) This was a question, he thought, which ought to be cleared up.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik said that there was a good deal to be said on the subject, to which Mr. Geary had alluded. The question was carefully considered by the Finance Committee, and it was a subject on which all Bombay had a right to be heard. It was a subject on which a great deal had been said by the Assessor, and upon which having contrasted his statements with those of the Town Council, he (the Hon. Rao Saheb) should have something to say which his fellow Corporators might be glad to hear. He merely placed the first sections of his proposal before the corporation, not with the view of avoiding the most careful scrutiny of the report of the Town Council, in the character of whose representative he spoke, having been placed in charge of the report by the late chairman of the Town Council; but, on the contrary, he thought there were certain facts which would have to be carefully considered before they committed themselves to one view or another. At all events the report the Town Council had prepared was one which was not likely to be discarded. With the exception of the question of the assessment of mill property he had not heard a single dissentient voice with regard to the principles of valuation and assessment enunciated in the Town Council's report.

Professor Peterson observed that the Corporation had spent the best part of an hour in a very one-sided debate in which Mr. Nowrozjee was pretty nearly alone in his opposition. He trusted they were not going to commit the additional folly of spending another hour in settling whether they should adjourn the debate or not. He should support Dr. Blaney's amendment.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—Mr. Peterson made some personal remarks about me. (Laughter.)

The Chairman.—I don't think he made any personal remarks at all.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—I understood them so.

Professor Peterson.—I should like to be allowed to withdraw the remark at once if Mr. Nowrozjee considers there was anything offensive in it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nowrozjee.—Oh! I am satisfied with that. (Renewed laughter.)

The Municipal Commissioner said that he rose not for the purpose of speaking to any motion, or of opposing any adjournment, or to support this or that proposal, for he well knew what an anxious matter it was to have to consider the question. But as the question might be adjourned he should like to say a few words now, in order that he might not be accused hereafter of delaying the matter. He did not deprecate any delay on this point, but he might say that strive as he would, devote himself to the work as he would, he was quite convinced that if there was very much delay he could not begin the new year with the new system, which he thought ought to be introduced whether his details were introduced, or whether somebody elses details were introduced. He merely wished to be understood in this matter. He would do his best whatever the result was—but at the same time he knew what work was before him, and he was quite certain that if the matter was deferred until a special meeting, and that special meeting adjourned in order that some special proposals might be considered by the Town Council, it would be very difficult and almost impossible to get ready such books as he wanted to get ready, although the proposed change of the financial year to the first of April would be of some service.

Dr. Blaney's amendment, in accordance with the provisions of the section which enacts that motion for adjournment shall always take precedence, was then put and carried.

(*To be continued.*)

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASES.

BAL GUNGADHUR TILAK was charged before his Lordship and a special jury, in what is known as the third of the Kolhapore Defamation Cases, with defaming Rao Bahadoor Mahadev Wassudev Barve, C. I. E., by publishing articles in the *Maratha* newspaper of the 16th October, 1881, and the 8th and 15th January, 1882. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.

MR. EDWARD MILLER,—Foreman.

Mr. T. H. Moore.
Mr. J. M. Sleater.
Mr. Nacoda M. A. Rogay.
Mr. H. Sadashivjee.
Mr. J. M. Grigor.
Mr. W. M. Bell.
Mr. J. B. Marzban.
Mr. J. Dickson.

The following gentlemen, called upon the jury, were challenged by the prosecution:—Messrs. Premchund Roychund, K. R. Cama, Dhakjee Cassinathjee, Shantaram Jugonnath, N. R. Ranina, A. F. Moos, Fazulbhoy Visram, and Ramchunder Hemraj.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, said this was the third of the Kolhapore Defamation Cases, and was not likely to last long. The prisoner was the editor of the *Maratha* newspaper, and with another person, who was to be tried hereafter, started the *Maratha* and the *Kessari* newspapers at Poona last year. In October last a series of articles appeared in both papers against Mr. Barve, imputing to him underhand measures to make the Maharajah mad. He was insane at the time; and he was hopelessly insane now. Every week articles appeared either in the *Maratha* or the *Kessari* from October, 1881, down to January, 1882, against the prosecutor, who was the State Karbharee of Kolhapore. It would be for the jury to say whether there was any justification for the prisoner to publish those defamatory articles. One of them was to the effect that the Maharajah's madness was caused by the systematic and intentional maltreatment of Mr. Barve. (The learned counsel here read the articles to the jury.) Mr. Inverarity remarked that he was prepared to prove that the accused was connected with both the papers. One fact with reference to these publications must be noted, namely, that the articles casting imputations upon Mr. Barve, were published before the beginning of December last, and consequently before the forged letters were found. The letters had, therefore, nothing whatever to do with the publication of the imputations contained in the earlier articles. It was now admitted by the present accused and his colleague Gopal Ganesh Agarkar that the letters were forgeries, and they accordingly sent an apology to Mr. Barve on the 7th instant. The apology was not sent until after the conviction of Nana Bhide in respect of the three letters. These newspaper editors persisted in their allegations against Mr. Barve until the last moment, and they offered to withdraw them only when they saw a halter round their neck. In the course of the preliminary proceedings in the Police Court during the months of January and February last, a number of witnesses were examined on behalf of Mr. Barve, whose evidence most conclusively proved that Mr. Barve had nothing whatever to do with the insanity of the Maharajah. There was a very strong body of testimony on the point, and one would have expected the accused to have come forward with his apology at that time. But instead of doing that, the case against Mr. Barve was pressed with great pertinacity; and he was cross-examined in a most offensive manner, in the course of which some more forged letters were put into his hands, and he was asked whether they were not in his handwriting. After conducting himself in this manner, the accused, with his colleague, came forward at the very last moment, that is, on the day following the conviction of Nana Bhide, with their apology, which was as follows:—

"To Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassodew Barve, C.I.E.

"Sir, we feel it our duty to tender to you our unqualified and unreserved apology for the statements concerning you that appeared in our articles and petition. Those statements were based on information (which we at the time honestly believed to be true) supplied to us by persons whom we had at that time no reason to doubt, namely, Sadashew Pandurung Bhide and Waman Govind Ranade, to be in your handwriting, a fact which we were also assured by Venayek Ragonath Kele, Hari Anant Gabele, and Cassiram Sewprasad that they would be able to prove conclusively. The facts elicited during the inquiry into Sadashew Bhide's case have satisfied us that the information and letters were alike untrue; while the very nature of the fabrication of the letters, as established at the trial, was eminently calculated to mislead, and did mislead us, in our inquiries on the subject. We feel that we have done you grave injustice, and that we offer you but very imperfect reparation in thus absolutely and unreservedly withdrawing all imputations against you and in expressing our heartfelt regret at ever having entertained the belief which led us to make these imputations. We can assure you that we never were, and are not, actuated by any feelings of personal animosity towards you, and that whatever course you may think fit to adopt with reference to the charges against us after receipt of this letter, we offer you our humblest apologies for all we have written against you, and we shall continue to be filled with the regrets which have dictated this letter. Whatever may be the result of our trials, should you think fit to proceed with them, our greatest punishment will be the feelings that we have been the cause of so much undeserved pain and anxiety to you.

"We may also mention that we have no objection to publish this apology in our papers, so as to give to the same the same wide circulation as was given to the articles containing the imputations against you.

"We have the honour, &c.,
"Bal Gangadhar Tilak
"Gopal Ganesh Agarkar.

"7th July, 1882."

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, said there was good reason to proceed with the trial even after that apology. The jury would see that when most monstrous charges had been laid against Mr. Barve for several weeks, and those charges had been persisted in until the last moment, surely the persons who published them ought not to be allowed to go scotfree. The natives of this country, especially of Kolhapore, had their minds thoroughly poisoned by the articles published by the accused and his colleague Agarkar, and if Mr. Barve were to let them off, they would probably think that he had a weak case. The object of Mr. Barve was to thoroughly clear his character with the ignorant masses of people, who had been easily led away by the misrepresentations contained in the native papers. One might have expected after the evidence that was given in the Police Court by eminent doctors and others who attended on the Maharajah that the accused was convinced of the hopeless insanity of the Maharajah. But on the contrary, they found that on the 25th June an article was published in the *Maratha* saying that the Maharajah was not hopelessly insane, and that his removal from Poona to Ahmednagar about that time was inadvisable. The defendants contended that the articles were written in good faith. Good faith implied due care and caution; and the accused did not take due care in publishing the three forged letters upon the assurance of such interested persons as Nana Bhide and Keshaw Bakhle that they were in Mr. Barve's handwriting. The accused and his colleague did not as editors care to make proper inquiries as to how the two agents of Radhabai had come by those letters, and they had laid the most serious charges without any good reason against a high native official.

Evidence was then gone into on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Shunker Moro Ranade, who described himself as one of the editors of the *Native Opinion*, Mr. Dhunjeeshaw M. Karaka, head librarian of the Native General Library, and Raghonath Wakankar, were examined to prove the publication of the *Maratha* and *Kessari* newspapers in Bombay.

Mr. Barve and Dr. Murphy gave similar evidence to that in the previous cases.

Waman Shivram Apte, who said he was a contributor to the *Maratha* newspaper, was asked some questions about the persons who had written the articles against the prosecutor. He was inclined to believe that one of the articles shown to him was written by the accused; he did not know who had written the others.

The case for the prosecution was then closed.

Mr. Telang, in addressing the court on behalf of the defence, said the jury must not allow their minds to be influenced in any way by the result of the two previous cases, which differed in material points from the present. In the previous cases the accused having originally made certain statements against Mr. Barve, adhered to them in their trial, and further gave evidence not merely with the object of proving good faith, but also of proving that their statements were true. In the present case the jury were not embarrassed with any consideration as to whether the charges against Mr. Barve were true or false. The accused admitted them to be false, and offered an ample apology; and the question now to be decided was, whether at the time when the charges were made he did not act in good faith. The learned counsel had no doubt that upon the evidence that had been given for the prosecution, and that which he would submit for the defence, the jury would find no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the accused had acted "with due care and caution," and in the honest belief that the charges were true. In this connection it was most important to bear in mind the state of affairs at the time when the articles appeared against Mr. Barve. The first article complained of had appeared in October last. Mr. Barve had admitted that so far back as the year 1879 the attacks against him in various native newspapers published in different places had commenced. Here, therefore, there were attacks against the prosecutor which remained absolutely uncontradicted. There was no prosecution, and in point of fact no notice was taken of them. The point then to be considered was, what must have been the belief of those who read those newspapers, considering the nature of the articles, in which the prosecutor was held, not in vague innuendoes, but in distinct terms, responsible for the insanity of the Maharajah? Counsel thought the jury would be of opinion that such attacks having passed uncontradicted for a long time, those who read them would be naturally led to believe that they must have some foundation; and acting under that belief the accused published the first article complained of two years after the attacks had commenced in various native journals. Furthermore, when Nana Bhide, who was regarded as a person of so[illegible]e certain distinct statements agai[illegible]efore a public meeting at Ko[illegible] Barve was powerful, and t[illegible]de before the large gathering resulted in the sending of a petition to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, what would be the inference which a person residing at a distance in Poona would derive? He would think that the circumstances afforded considerable guarantee for the truth of the statements contained in the petition. The accused was not actuated by any private animosity against Mr. Barve; and in the articles which had appeared in the *Maratha* the subject which was mainly pressed upon by the writer was the case of the Maharajah, and Mr. Barve only came in incidentally, the real object of the writer being to secure the health of the Maharajah. Then there was another article in which the three letters alleged to be in Mr. Barve's handwriting were published in the *Maratha*. This publication was also made with due care and caution. The letters had already appeared in other newspapers; Nana Bhide and Waman Ranade certified that the letters were genuine; and some of those who were in a position to know Mr. Barve's handwriting said that they appeared to be genuine. Under the circumstances, the editors had reason to believe at the time that the letters were genuine. Another important point in their favour was that they did not "rush into print" immediately on the letters being shown to them; but waited until a reply should be received from Government to the petition to which they were annexed. When no reply was received, they thought that they should publish those letters in the performance of the duty which, as editors of a public journal, they owed to society, and they had acted under an anxiety becoming their situation to show up scandals wherever they existed, in high places or low. Counsel referred to all the articles complained of, and contended that they were written in good faith and with proper care.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Sadashew Pandurung Bhide said that he had given copies of the three letters to the accused on the 13th December last. The witness had shown the originals to the accused before giving the copies, with the endorsements made thereon by him. At the meeting held on last Dussera day witness had stated that the madness of the Maharajah was occasioned by his being compelled to do what he did not like. (Mr. Telang read a long petition signed by some of the people of Kolhapore and sent to the Government, stating that the Maharajah was suffering from mental distress, brought on by the servants about him, and which would be removed, not by medicine,

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but by allowing Radhabai to live with her son, the Maharajah, and by doing things agreeably to his wishes.)

Cross-examined, the witness said he did not make the acquaintance of Tilak in order to induce him to write articles against Mr. Barve. Witness had told him that because the wife of the Maharajah was removed from him, he became mad. Both Radhabai and the Maharajah told witness that the Maharajah's wife was removed from him against his will. Mr. Barve had refused permission to the witness to practise as a pleader, as he had not passed any examination. Tilak knew that witness had come to Poona as an agent of Radhabai. (In the course of the cross-examination the witness was often warned by his Lordship not to run on, but to give direct answers and to the point. His Lordship remarked that the witness by his conduct in the box was making a very bad impression upon him.)

The court adjourned at 6-45 p.m. until Monday (to-day).

AN APOLOGY.

THE *Maratha* of yesterday says:—"We hereby withdraw all the allegations which we had published in our paper against Rao Bahadur Barve. Those allegations were based on information supplied to us from time to time by Sadashiv Pandurung Bhide and Waman Govind Ranade, which they have not substantiated, as they had promised to do, in a court of law. Our readers are well aware that we bore no malice whatever towards Rao B. Barve, and that in publishing those allegations our only motive was anxiety to serve the public. So in justice to Rao Bahadur Barve and the public we thus publicly withdraw those allegations." Then follows a long apology.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice.)

THE NICOL MILL CASE.

THE LAND MORTGAGE ANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

JUDGMENT in this case was given by his Lordship last month. It came on again on the question of damages caused to the plaintiffs' buildings by the nuisance occasioned by the defendants' mill. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon'ble Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

Mr. Lang said that before his learned friend called witnesses he would mention that two proposals had been made by the defendants which, he thought, ought to obviate any further expenditure in the case. The first proposal was that the defendants would buy the eastern block of Grant Buildings at a rate to be fixed by his Lordship after hearing evidence or by arbitration; and the second proposal was to take on lease, at the present rent, the rooms in divisions 2, 3, and 4, the plaintiffs paying the taxes, fire insurance, &c., in fact paying all the outgoings. If either of the proposals was agreed to, no loss, no possible damage could accrue to the bank, and further expenditure would be saved. The defendants were confident that they should be able to get for the rooms, if leased to them, the rent they at present got. The proposals had been made in the correspondence, and they were such as the learned counsel thought his Lordship might compel the plaintiffs to accept.

Mr. Anderson said that the proposals came not at the eleventh hour, but at the twelfth hour.

Mr. Lang said they had been made in the correspondence.

Mr. Anderson said he was referring to the time that had elapsed since his Lordship gave judgment in the case. The proposal was made two days ago; and the learned counsel said it was mentioned just to prejudice the mind of the court, after the plaintiffs had been to the expense of preparing their case.

Mr. Lang said his learned friend would, on referring to the correspondence, find that the proposal was made on the 7th inst., which was not two days ago.

Mr. Anderson said the plaintiffs could not accept the proposal, since Mr. Ahmedbhoy's personal guarantee was not sufficient for them, although it might be so for himself. He was a gentleman against whom there were at present pending in the High Court five or six heavy suits for lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Lang said he should like his learned friend to name the suits.

Mr. Anderson.—Well, several suits for lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Lang his learned friend was not justified in making that statement.

Mr. Anderson went on to remark that there were at any rate some suits pending against Mr. Ahmedbhoy; and the plaintiffs could not accept his personal guarantee. They wanted a fair price from anybody who wished to buy the whole eastern block; but they found it difficult to sell it owing to the existence of the mill.

His Lordship directed that the proposal not being accepted, the case should proceed.

Mr. James Greenwood, examined by Mr. Anderson.—Since his Lordship's judgment I have made a calculation as to the amount of annual loss likely to be caused by the nuisance being continued. I have first estimated the present gross rental of blocks 2, 3, and 4; and then I have added a certain percentage for the gross rental that we could have got. The gross rental that could be got if there were no nuisance I have calculated to be Rs. 16,795. The net rental would be Rs. 10,070.

Mr. Anderson.—The witness is making a mistake, my Lord.

Mr. Lang.—Surely we must have what the witness says.

Witness continued.—The net rental would be Rs. 11,775. The difference between the present net rental and the decreased rental to be got if the nuisance continued in full force would be Rs. 6,173, that is, if the rooms continued vacant. This amount would be half of the present gross rental of rooms 2, 3, and 4. This calculation is based on what some of the tenants have told me of their intention to do.

Mr. Lang objected to the opinions of tenants. What they expected to get w[illegible]e of experts as to the probable los[illegible]

His Lordship said he di[illegible]s. It would be time to calcula[illegible]ant actually left.

Witness continued.—I addressed questions to the tenants of Nos. 2, 3, and 4, inquiring if they would leave or continue to occupy the rooms in consequence of the court's decision.

His Lordship said he could not take down the answers of the tenants in writing.

Mr. Anderson said he would in that case call all the tenants as witnesses. (The learned counsel put in Mr. Greenwood's memorandum, dated 30th May.)

Witness continued.—The deduction of 50 per cent. I have made is fair for probable vacancies. It comes to Rs. 3,897. The net annual loss in consequence of the decree will be Rs. 7,877, that is what we expect to be out of pocket for. The capital required to provide for that amount of loss at 4 per cent. would be Rs. 1,96,925. In this paper I have given in full the results of my calculations.

His Lordship decided to admit no evidence as to what the tenants would do hereafter. He would admit evidence as to what had been done.

Mr. Anderson asked his Lordship to take down the names of the tenants whom he offered as witnesses on the point. (The number of the witnesses was taken down.)

Witness continued.—There are 24 rooms in the three divisions, of which 7 are vacant at present. The figures I have given are on the basis of a considerable increase of the nuisance that existed at the time the suit was brought. I have not taken rival buildings into calculation.

Mr. Lang.—I challenge the amount given as the gross annual rental.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I have calculated the gross rental on the basis of all the rooms being full on the present tariff, without any of them remaining vacant for a single day. I have calculated the net expenses by taking the taxes, the fire insurance, &c. I have allowed Rs. 300 for commission, and Rs. 1,200 for repairs during 1882. Supposing there was no mill at all, I have added 15 per cent. to the present rental. Having got what I consider the gross annual rental, I take 50 per cent. off the present gross rental to allow for the annual depreciation owing to the existence of the mills. I deduct 50 per cent. from the gross rental on the basis of the three blocks being entirely filled up. Having made those deductions, I expect Rs. 3,897 would be all the rental I could get from the three divisions. I have multiplied by 25 the total amount of my calculations to get the Rs. 1,96,925. Thirty per cent. would be a liberal allowance for outgoings, considering there was no extraordinary expenditure for repairs. The eastern block, except division No. 1, is insured for Rs. 1,42,857; and the whole of the eastern block for two lakhs of rupees. The bank considers this a sufficient sum to cover the insurance.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson.—The bank would not sell the western block for two lakhs, although that is the amount it is insured for. If the mill continued to work, my opinion is that the three divisions of the eastern block will be empty.

Mr. A. W. Forde, examined by Mr. Anderson.—I have, at the request of the plaintiffs, considered what damages would compensate the plaintiffs if the defendants' mills continued to work. I have, together with Mr. McEwen and Mr. Bedford, made a report on the subject. This is the report.

Mr. Lang objected to the report, as half of it was hearsay evidence.

Witness continued.—In the first place, I took measurements of the building, divisions 2, 3, and 4. I estimated the main building at Rs. 1,70,931, at 2½ annas per cubic foot. The outhouses and stables I estimated at 1½ anna per cubic foot, and the estimate comes to Rs. 4,840, making a total of Rs. 1,75,771. From this I deduct 15 per cent. for depreciation, or Rs. 26,365, leaving the value to be Rs. 1,49,306. I estimated the value of the land at Rs. [illegible]3,300. (Goes into further details that are of no general interest.) In order to pay 6 per cent. the rental should, therefore, be Rs. 17,724. Six per cent. is a fair percentage to expect on house property in Bombay at the present time. My opinion is that the present rental is decidedly low, and that 15 per cent. could be added to the dwellings only if there were no nuisance. Even with the 15 per cent. added the rental would still be low, considering the general rental in Bombay. I calculated the annual loss in rental at Rs. 7,000; and capitalising that at 5 per. cent. for twenty years, arrived at the total amount Rs. 1,40,000. I have taken no account in my calculations of rival buildings starting up in Bombay. They would affect the Grant Buildings if the mill was allowed to work; but with a total extinction of the nuisance, the Grant Buildings need fear no rival.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—I think the rents could be raised 15 per cent. If there was no nuisance I consider that the rents of the western block could be raised 15 per cent. in the same way as the eastern block. Buildings at the rate per cubic foot that I have calculated for the Grant Buildings could not be built now in Bombay; and, therefore, I think the rental is low. The tendency of the salaries of the class of people living in Grant Buildings is to increase. The rates of living in Bombay have increased very considerably since the Grant Buildings were built. In estimating the value of land, it is usual to take sixteen years' purchase. The Grant Buildings were, I am told, built 45 years ago; but the timber is all sound; and I have deducted 15 per cent. for depreciation. On buildings generally from 2 to 2½ per cent. is allowed every year. I have assumed in my calculation that the loss of 50 per cent. to the buildings would be owing to the mill; and I have taken nothing else into calculation.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson.—I have taken all other causes in the 5 per cent. depreciation. Depreciation varies according to the character and circumstances of a building.

Mr. Robert McEwen, examined by Mr. Anderson.—I am Assistant Executive Engineer to the Municipality; and in that capacity have large opportunities of knowing the prices, the rents, &c., of property in Bombay. Recently I have been checking the assessment of properties in Bombay. I have made a report with Mr. Forde and Mr. Bedford on the Grant Buildings. Independently of my calculations, I think that 15 per cent. more rent could be got for the Grant Buildings with total immunity from a nuisance. I think that in an open situation double the rental could be got. I agree with Mr. Forde in thinking that the annual loss in the rental of the buildings is Rs. 7,000. On the facts stated to me by Mr. Greenwood, I think 50 per cent is a fair allowance to make for vacancies. In arriving at Rs. 1,40,000 as fair compensation to the plaintiffs, I have taken no account of rival accommodation to that of the Grant Buildings. I have been in the neighbourhood of the mills lately on two occasions; and I found the noise troublesome and the rooms dirty. The smoke issuing from the mill was a good deal. Bombay has had increased house accommodation only within the last four years, and especially within the last eighteen months or two years. I concur with Mr. Forde in the calculations given in our report.

Witness was cross-examined and re-examined at some length.

Mr. Henry S. Bedford, a Civil Engineer, said he had been practising in Calcutta and ten or twelve years in Bombay; and had made a joint report on divisions 2, 3, and 4 of the eastern block of the Grant Buildings. The conclusions arrived at in the joint report were, in the witness's opinion, accurate. On the facts given by Mr. Greenwood, witness considered that 50 per cent. depreciation would be a fair allowance to make for vacancies occurring in the eastern block of the buildings. If there were rival accommodation, with the mill nuisance existing it would drain away tenants from the Grant Buildings; but without the nuisance they need fear no rival buildings.

Further hearing was then adjourned until Friday next.

BENGAL.

THE LOSS OF THE MOHUSSUR.—It is to be hoped the Bengal Government will not be satisfied with only the trial of Mr. Mate Pilot Ewin. With the result of that trial we have no fault to find. In the face of the evidence of Mr. Douglas, a Pilot of great experience, and a man whose evidence was in every way as trustworthy as it was important, we do not see how any verdict but that arrived at was possible. We think the Government should take action against the Master of the Mohussur, and should, at all events, place him on his trial for leaving his vessel, and also for contravening the law in going to sea before his vessel was in a fit and proper condition to undertake the voyage.—*Indian Daily News.*

MAGISTERIAL DELAYS.—The Government of Bombay has condemned the practice of postponements, in which the magistrates of that city are said to indulge. We think the Bengal Government might, in the interest of the public, devote some attention to the postponement question as it is illustrated in the Calcutta Police Courts. Here it has become a certainty that a case, even a simple one, must be postponed. Magistrates have large powers, and should use them with discretion to save the public time, and to save those who have to resort to the Courts from expense. If Mr. Thompson were to call for the cases in which postponements had taken place, and the number of postponements in each case, we are quite of opinion there would be a very necessary reform.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

A MISSING ASSISTANT BANK ACCOUNTANT.—Some anxiety has been felt by the friends of Mr. J. Warren, an Assistant Accountant in the Bank of Madras, who it would appear has not been heard of since the early part of this month; all efforts to trace the young gentleman's whereabouts having, up to the present time, proved ineffectual.—*Madras Times.*

NATIVES AS ENGINE DRIVERS.—It is interesting to know that almost three-fourths of the natives entertained under the orders of Government, to the exclusion of Europeans and Eurasians, as firemen to recruit the rank of drivers on the Madras Railway, have either resigned or absconded.—*Madras Times.*

AN ELEPHANTINE DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.—A correspondent at Masulipatam informs us that on the night of the 27th ultimo, an elephant in the possession of Rajah Venkata Narasimha Nayadu Bahadur, Zemindar of Vulloor, gave birth to a female calf-elephant. The mother has been in the possession of the Rajah for many years. Our correspondent adds:—"Mother and baby are doing well."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, 'for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE SIMLA JEWELLERY CASES.—We understand that General Hamilton's appeal in the case of the three rings and Mrs. Tytler, has been accepted, and the finding of the lower court has been reversed by the Commissioner of the Umballa Division. The case will now go up to the Chief Court at Lahore.—*Simla Argus.*

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION IN THE N. W. P.

THE following gentlemen are likely to give evidence to the Private Committee of the Education Commission. There may be additions to the list, but the following names may be depended on.

Hindus.—Raja Sheoraj Singh, C.S.I., of Kashipur; the Raja of Bhinga; Hon'ble Raja Shiva Parshad, C.S.I.; Raja Jai Kishu Das Bahadur; Pandit Ajudhya Nath; Babu Haris Chander, Benares; Babu Tota Ram, Aligarh.

Mahomedans.—Saiyid Ahmad, Khan Bahadur; Maulavi Sammiullah Khan, Sub-Judge, Aligarh; Maulavi Farid-ud-din, Sub-Judge, Cawnpore; Saiyid Ikbal Ali, Sub-Judge, Gonda; Saiyid Ali Hassan, Deputy Collector, Bareilly.

The Civil Service will be represented by—

Mr. Kennedy, Collector of Gorakphur, alone. Mr. Grouse and Mr. Howell declined to give evidence.

The Educational Department by—

Mr. Nesfield, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division; Munshi Durga Prashad; Pandit Lakhchmi Shankar Misra, and probably by Mr. Lloyd of Agra.

Missionaries:—

Revd. J. Hewlett, L.M.S., Benares; Revd. B. H. Badley, Lucknow; Revd. T. S. Johnson, Cawnpore; Revd. E. W. Parker, Moradabad; Revd. Dr. Valentine, Agra; Revd. J. S. Woodside, Fatehgarh.

Roman Catholic Church:—

Rev. Dr. Symphorien; Revd. Father Keegan.

Mrs. Etherington of Benares has consented to give evidence on education for girls.

The number of witnesses is limited to some extent, first, by the time which the president can devote to the N.-W. P. in his tour over India; secondly by financial considerations. Written communications will be gladly received, and it is hoped that some gentlemen are now preparing papers which the Committee will take in consideration.—*Pioneer.*

MUSSULMAN SYMPATHY WITH EGYPT.

A BENGAL Native paper, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, writes:—The Mussulmans here are taking a good deal of interest in the Egyptian question. Indeed, in dealing with Mussulman nations, the English have always to regard the feelings of the millions of their Mussalman subjects in India. When the Russians fought with the Turks, the Mussulmans in India were very grateful to the British Government for taking a friendly interest in the affairs of the Sultan. The Russians excited their hatred and disgust, and the English their gratitude and admiration. When the Lyttonian Government went to war with the Afghans, many of the Mussulman subjects of Her Majesty in India secretly prayed for the welfare of Shere Ali. An English reverse was hailed with secret joy, and the news was spread from village to village with the speed of lightening. Mussulman's eagerly sought for all sorts of information, and when they got nothing they invented stories damaging to the Government. This Egyptian question has again thrown the Mussulman community into a state of commotion. Of course, we are not in a position to judge the policy of the British Government, but this much is certain, that a war with Egypt means unpopularity with the Indian Mussulman subjects of Her Majesty.

FILCHING TELEGRAMS.

THE *Pioneer*:—"We have had occasion before to protest against the practice which prevails in certain Indian newspaper offices of appropriating special telegrams, without any acknowledgment of the source from which they are taken. During the Afghan War the theft of telegrams was so impudently carried on, that we appealed to the Government to amend the law of copyright, but nothing was done, and we have again to draw attention to the matter. The important telegrams lately sent by our London correspondent, at a heavy cost, have been telegraphed, almost word for word, from Allahabad to a Calcutta paper, and appear under the heading 'Special: From our own correspondent,' with the date, 'London, July 11th,' prefixed to them. This would lead the readers of the said newspaper to believe that the telegrams had been received direct from London, whereas they have been purloined from our columns without even the bald acknowledgment of being dated from Allahabad. There is private enterprise in journalism as in other trades, and the Government might well be true to its declared policy by directing its attention to the law of copyright, as it affects newspaper telegrams. We may add that all the really important newspapers in India are at one in desiring an amendment of the law." This is very right and proper. But the Calcutta delinquent may plead the example of the *Pioneer* itself in appropriating not so long since the special London telegrams of the *Bombay Gazette*, without troubling itself to name the paper from which they were taken.

NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

THE present events at Alexandria give special interest to a paper on the "Attack of armour clad vessels by Artillery" by Captain C. Orde Browne, which has been published in a recent number of the U. S. Institution's journal, and may be taken as a summing up of the gun *versus* armour duel up to the present time. Something after the naval fashion, Captain Orde Browne distributes the attacks on ships under three heads; the primary, where the stronghold of the vessel is assailed; the secondary, where the weaker or unarmoured portions are the object; and thirdly, the attack of the deck. As to the first, it is satisfactory to find that our strongest vessels at any rate would probably be able to withstand any artillery that is likely to be brought to bear on them at the present moment. The turret plating of the Glatton for instance stood the shock of two rounds from a 25 ton gun without being materially affected, and as for the still stronger plates of the Inflexible, it is satisfactory to find that Captain Browne thinks it would be useless to attack them with anything less than the 80 ton gun, and even this would only injure after repeated blows. But the Inflexible and most other ships of this class only carry armour over the vital parts. Both ends of the ship are unarmed, and though no decisive injury would be probably inflicted, great inconvenience might be caused, and the great vessel completely hampered by light guns using shell and shrapnel against these parts; while she has nothing to reply with except her three or four monster guns, weapons quite out of place against a lightly armed foe, or one whose defence is in the smallness of the mark presented. Therefore Captain Browne thinks that big ships will be under a disadvantage, unless they carry some smaller guns to answer such attacks. At the same time big ships will always be necessary for the attack of forts, for while no guns yet mounted in any fort can harm our heaviest armed ironclads, directly the fort gun can penetrate, the ship has hopelessly the worst of the position. At present, then, one may repose in the confidence that the vital parts of our strongest ironclads are secure, but Captain Browne, as an artillerist, evidently looks forward to the day when the guns of the new type of Krupp will be proved to be able to drive a projectile with a gun-cotton charge clean through the stoutest side of any ship afloat.

ALEXANDRIA AND ITS DEFENCES.

THE following description of Alexandria is extracted from a recently published volume on "Egypt," by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, one of Messrs. Sampson, Low and Co.'s series "Foreign Countries and English Colonies":—

"Alexandria is built partly on the middle of the strip of land which separates Lake Mareotis from the sea, and partly on the mole (the Heptastadion) which connects the mainland with the island of Pharos, where on once stood the beacon which was reckoned among the wonders of the world. There is now a good twentysecond revolving light, 180 ft. above the sea-level. The island and mole divide the bay into two portions, and provide Alexandria with two harbours. The western and smaller, called Eunostos by the ancient Greeks, is one of the finest ports in the Mediterranean, both naturally and by reason of the engineering works carried out in recent years. But the so-called New Harbour, to the east of the Pharos, is shallow and choked by the accumulation of sand, which the eastward current, that washes the length of the North Coast of Africa piles up in shoals along the Egyptian shore. The Old Port of Alexandria, situated westward of all the deposit of the Nile and protected from any reflux by the great mole and island of Pharos, and by a breakwater from the wash of the coast current, forms a splendid harbour for vessels of all draught. It has but one drawback in the complicated reef at its entrance, which is so intricate of passage that ships are sometimes compelled to wait outside in rough weather. The natural advantages of the port, with the artificial protection by Alexander's mole have been considerably improved by the recent works. The principal addition is a magnificent breakwater running for nearly two miles from near the west point of the island of Pharos, with a bend towards the mainland, and a ligthouse at the southern end. It was built by English engineers in 1871-3, and is constructed of more than 26,000 masses of concrete, each weighing twenty tons, faced on the outside with natural slabs from the neighbouring quarries of Meks, and forming a broad barrier 19 ft. wide standing 10 ft. above the sea-level at low tide. The well-protected haven, of a depth of 20 ft. to 60 ft., with an area of 1,800 acres, thus formed, is supplemented by an inner and even more secure port of 475 acres, with a depth of 27 ft., separated from the outer harbour, and from whatever sea penetrates to it, by a mole nearly one thousand yards long and hundred feet wide, which juts out from the mainland and forms string of the bow marked out by the Heptastadion and island of Pharos, which along the curve extend the new quays, arsenals, and stores, and, on the island, the palace of Ras-el-Tin.

"The founder of the dynasty now ruling Egypt, the famous Mohammed Ali, was the rejuvenator of Alexandria. It was he who erected the massive fortifications which protect the coast, improved the harbours, and restored the city to something of its old commercial importance, by putting it once more into communication with the Nile, through the Mahmoudieh Canal which he caused to be dug, in 1819, by the forced labour of 250,000 peasants of whom 20,000 died from heat and fever and starvation. The ex-Khedive, Ismael Pasha, energetically, if extravagantly, carried out some of the unfinished projects of his grandfather; and the prosperous port of Alexandria, with its 200,000 inhabitants, a quarter of whom are Europeans, owes as much to his reckless taste for improvements as Cairo and the upper country have lost. Most of the Nile produce for export finds its way through the Mahmoudieh Canal; and the stimulus to the Egyptian cotton trade imparted by the American Civil War, was felt in all its advantage at Alexandria.

"With the exception of the fine column of red granite erected by the Prefect Pompeius to the Emperor Diocletian (which is commonly known as 'Pompey's Pillar,' and attributed to Cæsar's great rival), of which the shaft is a monolith 67 ft. high, brought from the Cataracts, probably an obelisk rounded, the remains of the ancient city are of slight consequence. The famous Serapeum, Museum, and Library, have long since disappeared; and even the two obelisks, which Cleopatra stole from the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, have been taken away. The one, after lying prone for centuries on the spot where it fell, has been brought to London, and now forms an incongruous and insignificant appendage to the Victoria Embankment; the other relieves the monotony of an avenue at New York. The modern buildings are of the ordinary mercantile character, except the English church, which shows original design in its architecture. There are a Coptic convent, Greek and Latin churches, a well-managed Hospital of German Deaconessos, another nurse by Sisters of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul, besides a Government Hospital and a Greek Hospital. At the Theatre, Italian operas take turn with French plays. The whole city wears the aspect of an Oriental port where most of the business is done by Europeans; everywhere a mixture of Eastern gaud and squalor with European wealth and fashons."

WRITING of the bombardment, as described in the telegrams, the *Pioneer* says:—"Fort Meks mounted eight guns, and in the evening, when these had been silenced, Lieutenant Bradford and twelve seamen swam ashore from the Invincible and rendered the guns useless for further service. This brave act will no doubt be hearafter vividly described by eye-witnesses; but, in the meantime, we may well instance it as a proof that, in spite of all that is said about the deterioration of our seamen, the old heroic spirit still survives, and only needs special opportunities to show itself in our navy. The destruction of this particular fort is of the highest importance, as it not only dominated the actual entrance to the harbour between the break-water and the coast proper, but its guns commanded the intricate channel which ships have to navigate before reaching the break-water. The Marabour Forts, of which mention is made, line the African shore eastwards from Fort Meks to Alexander's Mole. The first fort contains five guns, the next two, and the next six or seven, while the soldiers have thrown up strong earthworks at the base of the Mole. The inner harbour covers an area of over 400 square acres, and is formed by the Mole, which runs due north from the mainland for 1,000 yards in the direction of Ras-el-Tin. Bordering this inner harbour are the P. and O. jetty, the new lines of quays, and the arsenal. The citadel lies a short distance in rear of the quays, and the barracks are close to the jetty. The heavier ships would probably engage the Marabout Forts, while those of lighter draught proceeded to destroy the arsenal, the barracks, and any extra earthworks which might have been thrown up near the quays. This seems the more probable, as our correspondent states that several fires had broken out in Alexandria itself, these having no doubt been caused by shells passing over the arsenal and the quays into the city. Besides, in rear of the citadel and within the old Saracenic walls, stands Fort Napoleon, on a small eminence, which is flanked by two broad streets, named Rue Babel-Akbar and Rue d'Anastasie. This fort was sure to be bombarded, and the buildings about it must also have suffered."

THE NEW TURKISH PREMIER ON THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

ON the 19th June the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wired as follows:—

This morning I saw Said Pasha, who received me most courteously. I asked him to favour me frankly with his views of the Egyptian Question, so that the British public might really know what were the opinions of the Porte at this critical moment. In the perfectly open conversation which followed he reviewed the situation, saying: "This affair began in an administrative difference between the Khedive, the Sultan's Viceroy, and his Ministers and subjects. The difficulty could easily have been arranged by the Sultan, quietly and without further disturbance, but England and France sent their fleets to Egypt without first consulting us, thus taking upon themselves the prerogative which belongs to the Sultan alone. After the arrival of the fleets things got worse instead of better. The same fatal precipitancy has been again shown, and the crisis thereby exasperated. The Porte then decided on despatching a Commissioner to see the orders of the Sultan carried out. After Dervish Pasha had gone to Cairo, and before he had time fully to succeed in his mission, came the sanguinary disturbances in Alexandria; and now the Western Powers come to us asking us to send troops to support Dervish Pasha."

Touching upon the actual existing situation, and speaking with warmth and decision, Said Pasha said: "We see no necessity for the presence of our soldiers, and if not interfered with, we can yet settle everything quietly and easily in our own way. Europe presses for a Conference; but why should we accept one, having seen so many held with no good results, but rather intrigues and ambitions which have only caused fresh trouble? If the Powers wish to treat with us, we are ready to meet them and discuss the question with each individually; but we will have no Conference. We desire to be treated justly, and to have our rights recognised, as we are ready to recognise the rights of others."

Mentioning to Said Pasha the report that the Powers, in the absence of Turkey's consent, would hold the Conference elsewhere, he replied: "We have said that England and France committed an error *(betise)* in twice sending fleets to Alexandria without first consulting us; if they hazard this last blunder it will be 'le couronnement de la betise.'"

SIR AU[redacted]N THE PROSP LDERS.

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the demand at effect as
either reckles ntrived to give an easy
excuse for the discharge of the European officials. These one and all consider that if the present Ministry lasts, with Arabi in its ranks, no European need hope to hold his post for any length of time; while if this Ministry of Raghib, with Arabi as its real chief, be upset, Europeans now dismissed will be certainly reinstated. All the Consuls, except the English and French, went to visit the Khedive and the Ministers to-day. Sir Edward Malet is better, but goes aboard the Helicon for a day or two in order to regain strength. Mr. Cookson is also better. An Englishman named Garwood, holding the post of engineer upon the railway, has gone stark mad from fright believing the Arabs wanted to kill him. He is now in the Consulate defying all efforts to remove him. It is a most painful business.

HOW TO GOVERN IRISHMEN.

IN the House of Commons on June 16,

Mr. Healy asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the fact that the editor of the *Freiheit* was prosecuted and convicted for general incitement to assassination; if his attention had been called to the following from the Glasgow Herald:—"To govern an Irishman you must get him down, than you must kick him till he can't get up, than you must sit on him in case he comes to;" and, whether the Government would consider the advisability of prosecuting that journal for recommending the murder and ill-treatment of Irishmen.

Sir W. Harcourt.—I have no knowledge of this paragraph except what I have in this question. If the hon. member wishes for my opinion upon it, I object very much to such strong language being applied to any class of her Majesty's subjects, including Irishmen as well as others. ("Hear, hear," from Home Rulers.) Lest the hon. gentleman might misunderstand me, I include amongst all classes of her Majesty's subjects even magistrates and constables. (Cheers.) I think that no strong language of this description should be employed; but when the hon. member asks me to compare it with the language which has been published in the *Freheit* all I can say is that the two things do not seem to me to be at all parallel.

NOTICES.

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